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THE ST. THOMAS HUNTING CLUB, 1785-1801

ITS RULES, EXCERPTS FROM ITS MINUTES, AND A LIST OF MEMBERS

Contributed by J. H. EASTERBY

The original of the document from which the excerpts below are taken was presented to the South Carolina Historical Society in 1900 by Dr. W. H. Huger with the following explanation: "These papers were given to me by the late Mr. John Harleston (my Uncle) of Elwood Plantation, Western Branch of Cooper River." The "papers" are obviously leaves from three small volumes which had fallen apart and of which certain brief sections, as indicated below, had been lost. No useful purpose could be served by printing all of the routine and necessarily repetitious minutes which occupy the greater portion of the extant pages. The editor has therefore limited his selections to the rules, which appear to be complete, and to those parts of the minutes which seem best to illustrate the activities of the Club. He has also compiled a list of members and another of visitors.

RULES OF THE ST. THOMAS'S HUNTING CLUB, AND THE SUBSEQUENT RESOLVES

St. Thomas's, Sept. 6th, 1785

1. As soon as thirteen Members shall sign the underwritten Rules, the Club shall meet at the Club House near Quinby Bridge on the third Saturday in every month.

2d. The Members shall take it in Rotation to find a Dinner & Liquors as they stand on the List, vizt.

1 Ham or ps. cold Beef.

1 cold Turkey or Fowls Roasted.

1 Shote, Lamb, Sheep or Calf Barbequed.

Bread, Rice or Potatoes.

2 Galls. Rum (Limes and Sugar if convenient).

8 Bottles Madeira and no other articles whatsoever (under the penalty of the Member bringing such) to find agreeable to the above Rule on the next Club Day.

3d. After the Club is formed no person shall be admitted otherwise than by Ballot, the party to be Ballotted for signifying his Desire of be-

coming a Member by Letter, at least one Club Day preceding, when a majority of two thirds of the Members present shall vote in his favor to admit him.

4th. All Venison killed on a Club Day by any of the Members coming there shall be divided to those present in the following, vizt. into as many Shares as there shall be Members present; and the person who kills shall have the first choice; the member finding Dinner (who shall be present for the Day) the second choice, and the other Members shall draw for the rest.

5th. Each Member shall have the priviledge of bringing with him such Company as he thinks proper.

6th. No Member shall withdraw himself (as a Member of this Club) without his having found a Dinner in Rotation.

By Resolve of 20th May 1786 twelve Bottles of wine shall be brought in future.

By Resolve of 21st July 1787 six Bottles shall be madeira & six port Wine.

On the same day vegetables were deemed no infringement of the Rule for finding.

Resolved 21st. June 1788. The Person who brings in the best Venison shall have the first choice, the next best the second choice & so on. The Goodness of the Venison in case of any dispute shall be settled by the President.

Moved & Agreed to 15th November, 1788, that Carter Akin shou'd take charge of the Furniture belonging to the Club, and that he shou'd attend every Club Day to dress the Barbeque &c. for which trouble he shou'd be paid by the Treasurer seven Shillings per day.

Moved & agreed to 20th March, 1789. That in future eight Bottles of Wine (Madeira & four of Port) shou'd be found for the Club instead of six each.

Resolved the 16th May, 1789, that the Member who finds Dinner shall furnish fifty Segars.

Moved & agreed to 20th August, 1791, That the Member finding should furnish Limes & Sugar sufficient for the use of the Club.

May 18th 1793. A Committee consisting of Mr. Elias Ball, Mr. Jno. Ball, Mr. Brown, Major Edwards, Mr. R. Pinckney, Mr. N. Harleston & Mr. H. Pinckney were appointed to report whether it was expedient to build a new Club House, what kind of Building it shou'd be & where it shou'd be fixed.

June the 15th, 1793. The Committee on the Club House reported, that upon mature deliberation it was best for the present to repair the old Club House, which was cunncurred in by the Club.

Nov. 16th, 1793. The Club agreed that only one half of the Mutton, Lamb, Shote or Calf, brought to the Club shou'd be Barbequed & that the other part shou'd be dressed in the manner the Company might think proper to direct.

April 19th, 1794. Resolved that a New Club House shou'd be built on the Hill opposite to where the Old Club House stands, on the other side of the Gully, & that the sum of Twenty shillings shou'd be paid by each Member into the Hands of the Treasurer before the next Club Day for the building of the said House, & that any deficiency shall be made up by the Members. Committee for building new Club House. Mr. E. Ball, Mr. Bryan, Major Edwards, Mr. Brown.

Resolved that the Treasurer shou'd purchase whatever he shou'd deem necessary for the use of the Club.

Resolved at the same time that there shall be a dozen of Madeira & two Bottles of Port Wine brought to the Club House hereafter.

Resolved 21st March, 1795, that the Members of the Club pay to the Treasurer the sum of one pound 5s for defraying Club expences.

Resolved at the same time that the admission Money of Members to the Club shall be two pounds.

Resolved 19th March, 1796, that half a dozen of Madeira Wine be found in addition to what is now found which will make the quantity one & half dozen.

Resolved 18th March 1797 that the sum of Ten shillings be paid by each Member into the Hands of the Treasurer for the purpose of defraying the expences of the Club.

Resolved 21st October 1797, that if Carter neglects to attend the Club, without giving sufficient reason for doing so, he shall receive no pay for that day, & shall also forfeit seven shillings to the Club to be deducted out of what may be due him. According to resolution there was a Wallet Club¹ on the 10th May when upwards of fifty Ladies and Gentlemen met & spent a very agreeable day.

Resolved 21st July, 1798, that Twenty-four Chairs & two arm chairs be provided for the use of the Club, & that each member be assessed the sum of one dollar for the purpose of paying for the above.

Resolved 21st June, 1800, that each member of the Club (excepting the three last elected Members vizt: Thomas Lee, Thomas Barksdale & Thomas Corbet) be assessed the sum of six dollars in order to pay the Estate of Mr. John Ashby for the building of the Club House, the following Members are therefore assessed in the sum of six dollars for the above purpose vizt. Mr. Quash, Mr. Bryan, Mr. E. Ball, Dr. M'Cormick, Mr. I. Ball, Mr. Ashby, Mr. D. Lesesne, Mr. Harleston, Mr. Wigfall, Mr. Pinckney, Mr. Rutledge, Mr. Deas, Mr. P. Lesesne, Mr. Pickens, Mr. Karwon, & Mr. Thos. Lesesne—£22:8s.

March 20th 1801 a Letter from Mr. Thomas Lee was read giving notice of his intention to resign.

Resolved 20th March 1801, that in future no Members resignation will be admitted without notice is given on his day of finding.

Resolved 16th April 1801. That a Lightning Rod be put up to the Club House & that Mr Bryan, Mr Harleston & Mr Pinckney be authorized to have one put up at the expence of the Club: the Committee declined the priviledge of fixing upon the spot where the Rod shou'd be placed, the Club therefore determined that it shou'd be put near the back door of the House.

19th December, 1801, On Motion Resolved that the last Member finding shall give at least a fortnights notice (previous to Club Day) to the next Member on the list. On Neglect he shall be liable to find the next Club Day.

¹ Possibly a day on which each member brought his share of the food in a wallet. Joseph Doddridge is quoted by the *Dictionary of American English* as writing in 1821: "Our wallets were filled with cakes and good jerk."

[EXCERPTS FROM THE MINUTES]

Saturday Septr. 17th. 1785 at Mr. Hasells plantatn.²

No Venison brot. in on acct. of the bad Weather.

Saturday Octr. 15th. at Mr. Hasels pltn.

Mr. Quash brot. in a fawn, which was divided agreeable to the Rule.

Saturday Novr. 19th. 1785 at Mr. Hasels plantatn.

No Venison brot. in tho' the Hunters had a number of Shots.

It was agreed that the Committee formerly appointed for building a Club house should erect it on Mr. Hasels Land, who had given his approbation for that purpose, and that the house should be of such dimensions and upon such a plan as the Committee should think most convenient, the Expence to be equally paid by the Members.

Mr. Bryan & Major Harleston were appointed to purchase the followg. necessarys for the use of the Club to be equally paid for by the Members Viz.

2 Doz. Knives & forks. 6 Assorted pewtr. Dishes

2 Doz. Pewter Plates. 2 Doz. Wine Glasses

1 Frying Pan. 1 Grid Iron. 1 Iron Pot.

2 Punch Bowls. 6 Glass Tumblers. 4 Salts.

Saturday Janr. 21st. 1786 at Mr. Hasels pltn.

No Venison—very bad weather.

Saturday Feby. 18th. 1786 at Mr. Hasels plantation

Mr. Pinckney brot. in a small deer which was divided agreeable to the Rules.

Saturday March 18th. 1786 at Mr. Hasells plantation

A [MS. torn] Deer brot. in killed by Mr. Russ.

1 Do by Mr. I'On.

1 Do Disputed by Messrs. John and Elias Ball and Mr. Quash who killed it.

²The following note occurs on an undated sheet of paper filed with the Minutes: "The first meeting of the Club shall be on the third Saturday in September Inst. at Mr. Hasels House at the brick yard." Andrew Hasell, one of the original members of the Club, had purchased from Gabriel Manigault about 1785 that portion of Silk Hope plantation which lay to the east of the public road that crossed Quinby Creek (at Quinby Bridge) a short distance above its confluence with the Eastern Branch of the Cooper River. The name Silk Hope being retained for the portion situated on the river, this part became known as The Brickyard. (This Magazine, XVIII (January, 1917), 13-14.) It appears, then, that during the first year the Club met at Andrew Hasell's house but that beginning with their first anniversary meeting the members had their own building at a place on Mr. Hasell's land situated near Quinby Bridge.

2 killed by Mr. Smyth.
which were divided agreeable to the Rules.

Saturday May 20th. 1786 at Mr. Hasells plantation
A Motion was made and seconded that the Club Day be on the third Thursday in every month which was carried by a large Majority.

Thursday June 15th. 1786 at Mr. Hasells Plantation

The Committee for Building a Club House reported that they had made an estimate of the expences, which they found would be three dollars $\frac{1}{2}$ Member & which was agreed should be paid on the Next Club day into the Hands of Robt. Quash. The Com[mitt]ee for purchasing materials for the Club also reported that two Doliars from each Member will be necessary for furnishing the same.

Thursday July 20th. 1786 at Mr. Hasells plantation

On Motion, it was agreed that every person hereafter becoming a Member of this Club, should pay into the hands of the Treasurer the same sums of money that had at any time been paid by the Members for defrayg. the Expences of building a Club House, and for purchasing such articles as may be wanting.

No Venison killed this day.

Vegetables and fruit brought by the Member finding was thought to be no infringement of the Rules.

Thursday Augt. 17th. 1786 at Mr. Hasells Plantation

14 Deer Brot to Club this year Viz.

4 by Mr. Quash	1 by Mr. Rose
1 by Mr. Pinckney	1 by Mr. Russ a Visitor
2 by Mr. I'On	1 in Dispute between Mr. Quash &c.
2 by Mr. Smyth	—
2 by Mr. J. Ball	14

Septr. 21st. 1786

at the first Meeting at the New Club House near Quinby's Bridge & Anniversary of sd. Club.

Five Deer Brought to the Club this Day.

Octbr. 19th. 1786

It was moved & agreed to that the Committee for Building the Club House should have a Chimney Built to the East end of the Club House & three Sides of Said House inclosed wh Slabs, & a Door to the North Side—Also that they should have a Shelter Built to Barbique in, & for the Servants in case of Rain, and if not Cash enough in the Treasurers

Hands to pay the Expence Each Member to pay the proportion of said expences.

Club House 15th March 1787

Unanimously agreed by the Members present to meet at the Club House at 7 o'clock in the morning of the next Club Day, in Order to go a Fox Hunting.

Club House 19 April 1787

The members met at the Club House agreeable to the Resolve of their Last Meeting to go a Fox Hunting. Could not Start a Fox, a Deer Killed by Mr. Jo Ashby. It was moved & agreed to by a majority of m[em]jbrs that the 3d Saturday should be the Club Day instead of the 3d Thursday in every Month.

Club House 15 Septr. 1787

17 Deer Brought to Club this year

4 by Mr. Jo Ball	1 by Mr. Karwon
3 by Mr. Quash	1 by Mr. Bell
2 by Mr. J. C. Ball	2 by Mr. Jo Ashby
1 by Mr. J. Smith	1 by Mr. Douxsaint
1 by Mr. Elfe	1 by Mr. Quashs Billy

17

Club House Novr. 17, 1787

Mr. John Ashby killed a large fat Bear; and also two Deer at one shot.

Club House March 15th. 1788

On Motion made and seconded it was unanimously resolved that the Members should meet at 8 o'clock on the next Club Day at their Club House with all the dogs they can muster in order to fox hunt and that no guns be brought.

Club House April 19th. 1788

One Fox killed, the Brush taken by Mr. Wm. Harleston—very good sport this day.

Club House Augt. 16th. 1788

Venison &c Killed this year

1 by Mr. Quash	1 by Mr. Pinckney
4 by John Ashby	1 by Mr. T. Ashby
3 by Capt. Bonhoste	1 by Mr. E. Ball

—

1 by Mr. Peyre	14
1 by Mr. Gaillard	1 Bear by Mr. John Ashby
1 by Mr. Balls Cupid	2 Foxes

Club House Jany. 21st. 1792³

Cha[rle]ston Races falling on the Club week it was agreed to postpone the Club day this month until the last Saturday.

Club House Augst. 18th. 1792

Deer killed this year

Mr. John Ball	2	Mr. Slade	1
Mr. John Ashby	3	Mr. Balls Cupid	2
Mr. Quash	2		—
		10 Total	

Club House Jany. 19th. 1793

On Motion, it was agreed to postpone the Club day to the last Saturday in this month on Account of the Cha[rle]ston Races.

Club House Augst 17th 1793

Deer killed this year

Mr. John Ball	6	Disputed by Mr. J. Ashby & J. Edwards	1
Maj. Edwards	2	Wounded deer taken by the dogs	1
Mr. John Ashby	1	Mr. Balls Cupid	3
Mr. Rog Pinckney	2	Total	16

Club House Septr. 28th. 1793

being the 9th Anniversary

Col. John Harleston who was to have found on this day died on Saturday 14th Inst. much esteemed and much lamented by this Club.

Maj. Edwards, Mr. Elias Ball, Mr. H. Pinckney & Mr. Dan Lesesne members & Mr. Ravenel a Visitor to the Club were present and having provided something for their recreation drank to the remembrance of their departed Members.

Club House 18th. February 1794

The gentlemen of the Club were this Day disappointed as there was no Dinner found it being Mr. Douxaints find.

Club House 15th. March 1794

The gentlemen of the Club were also disappointed this day as there was no Dinner provided it being Mr Saml Wigfalls find.

³ The minutes of meetings between August 16, 1788, and January 21, 1792, are missing.

Club House 21st. June 1794

An otter was killed by the Dogs.

Club House 16th. August 1794

Deer killed this year

Mr. J. Ball	1	Mr. R. Pinckney	1
Mr. Scott	1	Mr. Balls Cupid	3
		—	
Mr. Quash	1	Otters	1

Club House January 17th. 1795

The Members present agreed to envite the Ladies on Thursday next & have a dance when about Twenty five Ladies came with several Gentlemen Visitors & spent a very agreeable Day.

Club House 15 August 1795

Deer killed this year

Mr. J. Ball	5	Mr. Paul Ravenel	1
Mr. Quash	1	Mr. Peter Dubois	1
Mr. Pinckney	1	Mr. Balls Cupid	2
		—	
		10	

Summary of hunting, 1786-1795

			Deer killed	Bears	Foxes
1786	1st year of the Club		14		
1787	2d Do		17		
1788	3d Do		14	1	2
1789	4th Do		8		
1790	5th Do		13		1
1791	6th Do		14	1	
1792	7th Do		10		
			—	—	—
			90	2	3
1793	8th Do		16		1
1794	9th Do		7		
			—	—	—
			113	2	4
1795	10th Do		10		

(To be continued)

MARRIAGE AND DEATH NOTICES FROM THE CITY
GAZETTE OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

Contributed by ELIZABETH HEYWARD JERVEY

(Continued from April)

Departed this transitory life, on the 4th inst., after an illness of four weeks, which she bore with the most exemplary fortitude, Mrs. Catherine Happoldt, consort of John M. Happoldt, aged 35 years. She has left a disconsolate husband and five children, one of which is but two months old, to mourn her irreparable loss. . . . (Tuesday, September 14, 1819)

Died, in Washington-City, on Sunday evening, the 5th inst. Mr. W. B. Williams, one of the officers of the Branch Bank of the United States in that city. (Tuesday, September 14, 1819)

Died, in Washington-City, on the morning of the 6th inst. Mr. William Gibbs, 1st Lieutenant of the late 44th, and brevetted Captain for his gallant conduct in the defence of New-Orleans—at the time of his death the oldest 1st Lieutenant of the 1st, and Paymaster to that Regiment. (Tuesday, September 14, 1819)

Died, on Friday morning the 3d inst., at his residence in Washington City, Capt. Michael Lowe, in the 78th year of his age. The deceased had performed his part in the revolutionary contest that eventuated in the liberty and independence of his country—for whose prosperity he always felt the deepest interest. . . . (Tuesday, September 14, 1819)

Died, on the 13th inst. of the prevailing fever, Mr. Hezekiah Smith, of the firm of Smith & Olds of this city, aged 27 years.¹ Mr. S. was born in the State of Connecticut, but was lately a resident of Vermont, where his father, mother and a large number of brothers and sisters now reside. . . . He was buried with military honors by the *Charleston Riflemen*, of which corps he was a member. (Wednesday, September 15, 1819)

Died, on the 6th inst. of the prevailing fever, Miss Eliza Ann Oliver, in the 15th year of her age. She was a native of New York, where she has left a father, mother, brothers and sisters to lament this untimely bereavement. . . . (Wednesday, September 15, 1819)

¹ This and several notices below explain why Yellow Fever was usually called *Stranger's Fever*.

Died, in this City, on Sunday last, the 12th inst. Mr. Noel Blondin, a native of Pathe (France) aged about 21 years and 9 months. This amiable and worthy young man arrived in America about two years ago; was but a short time in this city. . . . Mr. B. was engaged by the Manager of the Charleston Theatre last winter. . . . The pupils under his instruction deeply regret the loss they have sustained. . . . His remains were attended by a number of friends and deposited in the Roman Catholic burial ground of this City. (Wednesday, September 15, 1819)

Departed this life, in this city, on the 9th inst. John Swan, aged 33 years, a native of Swinemunde, in Prussia. (Thursday, September 16, 1819)

Died, in this city, on the 6th inst. after an illness of 4 days of the prevailing fever, Mr. A. I. Spitz, in the 32d year of his age. This young gentleman was a native of Amsterdam, and had resided but a few years in this city. . . . (Thursday, September 16, 1819)

Died, in this City, on the 13th inst. Mr. Robert M'Gready, a native of Scotland. (Friday, September 17, 1819)

Died, on the 13th inst. on Waccamaw, at the age of 23 years, Mrs. Sarah W. Allston, consort of Joseph W. Allston, and daughter of the late Capt. David Prior. The rigid hand of death has quickly severed the tender cord of conjugal affection. . . . the infant that has never known a mother's care, will less acutely feel an orphan's sorrow. (Friday, September 17, 1819)

Died, at North Inlet, on the 13th inst. in the 20th year of his age, Mr. Philip Rafferty, a native of Dublin, Ireland. (Friday, September 17, 1819)

Died, at Savannah, on the 11th instant, Mr. John Gardner, in the 24th year of his age. . . . formerly a resident of Tennessee. (Friday, September 17, 1819)

Died, at Savannah, on the 11th inst. Mr. Barnard Chandler, a native of New Hampshire. (Friday, September 17, 1819).

The Friends and Acquaintances of the late John A. Ahlstrom, and the Officers and Members of the Charleston Riflemen and their friends, are requested to attend the Funeral of Mr. Ahlstrom from his late residence

Beadon's Alley, next door to the Carolina Coffee-House, This Morning, at 9 o'clock. (Friday, September 17, 1819)

Married, in Bridgeport (Conn.) on Thursday evening, the 7th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Shelton, Mr. William Wright, of the late house of Peet, Smith & Co., at Charleston, S. C. to Miss Minerva Peet, daughter of William Peet, of that place. (Saturday, September 18, 1819)

The Friends and Acquaintances of Mr. Henry F. Fitzgerald, are invited to attend his Funeral, This Morning, at 9 o'clock, from the Methodist Parsonage, corner of Pitt and Boundary streets. The service will commence precisely at 9 o'clock. (Saturday, September 18, 1819)

The Friends and Acquaintances of Mr. Lewis Zeihm are invited to attend his Funeral, This Morning, at 7 o'clock, from his late residence in Cumberland street. (Saturday, September 18, 1819)

Les Amis et Connoissure de Mr. Guillaume Vancel, dececé, sont inviter d'assister a ses Funerailles qui auront l'eu ce Matin, le 18 a huit heures preuise [sic] de la Maison de Madame Colzy, Septembre 18. (Saturday, September 18, 1819)

Departed this life on Friday, the 10th inst. of the prevailing fever in the 55th year of his age, the Rev. John Montgomery, a native of Ayershire (Scotland). The deceased arrived in this city. . . . in the year 1816. . . . proceeded to Pendleton District, where he was admitted to the duties of his profession. . . . He remained there until the year 1818, when he returned to this city. . . . His remains were deposited in the Scotch burial ground of this city. . . . (Monday, September 20, 1819)

Died, of the prevailing fever, on the 13th instant, Miss Caroline Prentiss, of Boston, aged 31 years. . . . (Monday, September 20, 1819)

Died on Friday, on Sullivan's Island, of the prevailing epidemic, Mr. John Hicks, late of Bristol, Musical Instrument Maker. His remains were interred in the Burial Ground designated and set apart by the Corporation of Sullivan's Island. . . . (Monday, September 20, 1819).

Departed this transitory life, on the 25th ult. Mr. Peter Birnie, aged 23 years. He was a native of Aberdeen (Scotland) and had only been among us for about two years. He affectionately discharged through life the relative duties of a son, a brother and a nephew. . . . His remains were

interred in the burial ground of St. Andrews Church. . . . (Monday, September 20, 1819)

Died, near Jamesville, S. C. on Wednesday, the 8th inst. after a severe illness of five days, Master John Washington Humphreys aged 12 years—only son of Capt. Wm. Humphreys, of that place. (Monday, September 20, 1819)

Died, at the quarantine ground, Staten Island, on the 11th instant in the 46th year of his age, Benjamin DeWitt, M.D. health officer of the port of New York, vice president of the college of physicians and surgeons of the city of New York, and one of the professors of that institution. (Monday, September 20, 1819)

Died, at Ballston, N. Y. on the 29th ult. Capt. John Skinner, aged 85 years. The deceased was an old Revolutionary Officer, and commanded a company at the storming of Lexington, and rendered himself, by his great exploits, conspicuous at the surrender of Burgoyne. (Monday, September 20, 1819)

Died, in Williamsburg District, on the 2d inst. Capt. John Fulton, an old and respected inhabitant. (Monday, September 20, 1819)

The Friends and Acquaintances of Mr. William Flack, and of Dr. Gallagher, are invited to attend the Funeral of the Former, from his late residence, Magazine-street. (Monday, September 20, 1819)

Died, of the prevailing fever, on the 17th inst. Mr. Henry T. Fitzgerald, a native of North Carolina, aged 22 years. This worthy young man was appointed from the last Methodist Annual Conference of South Carolina, with others, to fill the Charleston station, and commenced his labors here in February last. . . . (Wednesday, September 22, 1819)

Died, of the prevailing fever, George W. Gibbs, in the 23d year of his age, from Providence (R. I.), where he has left parents, brothers and sisters. . . . His remains were interred in the burial ground of the Baptist Church. . . . (Wednesday, September 22, 1819)

[Died] Mrs. Elizabeth Vanderbilt, a native of New Jersey, who fell a victim to the prevailing fever, in the 35th year of her age. . . . (Wednesday, September 22, 1819)

The Friends and Acquaintances of James and Robert Coburn, are invited to attend the Funeral of the latter, from the house of Mr. Thomas Johnson, King-street Road, at 7 o'clock This Morning. (Wednesday, September 22, 1819)

Died, in this city, of the prevailing fever, in the 23d year of his age, Mr. Walter A. Duckworth, a native of Liverpool (England). . . . (Thursday, September 23, 1819)

Died, in this city, on the 19th inst. Mr. William Flack of St. Paul's Parish, in the 25th year of his age. He has left an affectionate wife and tender infant to lament their irreparable loss. (Thursday, September 23, 1819)

Died, on Saturday, the 18th last, after a short but painful illness, Mr. Edward Horatio Jermyn, in the 23d year of his age. . . . He has left a disconsolate widow, and many friends and acquaintances, to mourn his irreparable loss. (Thursday, September 23, 1819)

Died, at his plantation, (Roslin) on the 15th inst. much and justly regretted, Archibald S. Johnston, aged 35 years, a native of Greenock, in England. In the death of this worthy gentleman, society is deprived of an excellent member, a wife of an affectionate husband, children of a tender father, and servants of a humane and indulgent master. (Thursday, September 23, 1819)

Died, at Camden, S. C. on Monday, the 13th inst. Michael Isaacs, a native of England. (Thursday, September 23, 1819)

The Friends and Acquaintances of Mrs. Ann Langstaff and the late Mr. John Langstaff, are invited to attend the Funeral of the latter, This Afternoon at 4 o'clock, from his Mother's residence, Boundary-street. (Thursday, September 23, 1819)

Died, in this city, on Wednesday, last, Mr. James Sargeant, a native of Devonshire (Eng.) aged about 30 years. He had been here but a few weeks. . . . till he was arrested by the fatal disease which now afflicts our city, and hurried to an untimely grave. . . . (Friday, September 24, 1819)

Died, on the 20th inst. Hugh Swinton, in the 45th year of his age. (Friday, September 24, 1819)

Departed this life, on the 18th inst. on Daniel's Island in the 26th year of her age, Miss Margaret L. Serieant, after an illness of a few days. . . . (Friday, September 24, 1819)

Died, at Sampit, S. C. on Friday evening, the 17th inst. in the 17th year of her age, Mrs. Sarah A. Dubose, wife of Mr. Hugo Dubose. (Friday, September 24, 1819)

Died, in Marion District, S. C. on the 10th instant, Mrs. Mary Grice, late consort of W. H. Grice, esq. of said district. (Friday, September 24, 1819)

Departed this life at White Bluff (Georgia) after a severe and painful illness, which she bore with christian fortitude and resignation, Mrs. Mary Fisher, of Stonington, Connecticut. . . . (Friday, September 24, 1819)

Married, in Columbia, on the 15th inst. Mr. William A. Brickel, to Miss Susan M. Faust, both of that place. (Saturday, September 25, 1819)

Died, on the 20th inst. after an illness of six days, which he bore with Christian fortitude, Mr. Charles A. Cousell, in the 30th year of his age. He was a native of Paris, and for the last five months a resident of this city. He has left a disconsolate widow, and an infant daughter, to lament their irreparable loss. (Saturday, September 25, 1819)

Died in this city, on the 17th inst. of the prevailing fever, Mr. Alexander Moffitt, aged 15 years. . . . (Saturday, September 25, 1819)

Departed this life, on the 2d inst. at his Plantation, in St. James Parish, Santee, Thomas Clarke Mitchell, Esq. in the 25th year of his age. . . . (Saturday, September 25, 1819)

Died, in Barnwell District, on the 29th ultimo, Mr. John Wolf. He has left a wife and five children, to lament the loss of an affectionate husband and tender father. (Saturday, 25, 1819)

Died, at the Lower Bluff, McIntosh County, Geo. after an illness of Four weeks, Mr. John Blacker, aged 31 years. . . . a native of this city, and Teller of the Bank of Darien. (Saturday, September 25, 1819)

Mr. Thomas Lowry departed this life on the evening of the ninth instant, at his brother's residence, the Rev. James Lowry, in the vicinity of Robertville, in Beaufort District. He bore with surprising christian fortitude . . . a protracted and severe attack of the typhus fever, for twenty-two days. He was the seventh and youngest son of Mr. Wm. Lowry, of Fairfield District. . . .(Monday, September 27, 1819)

Died, on the 10th inst. of the prevailing fever, after five days sickness, Peter Buchanan, Esq. of the house of Buchanan, Wood & Co. of this city. (Monday, September 27, 1819)

Died, on the 17th inst. of the distressing fever prevalent in this city, Mr. Lewis Zeihm, a native of Berlin, in Prussia. This gentleman had resided in this city for a short period of two years. (Monday, September 27, 1819)

Died, in this city, on Monday morning last, the 20th inst. Mr. Samuel Higgonson Bruce, in the 25th year of his age, His aged mother and a brother, sister and other relatives, have yet to learn the melancholy intelligence. (Monday, September 27, 1819)

Died in Blackswamp, S. C. on the 24th August, 1819, in the 64th year of his age, Captain William Maner, a long and respectable resident of that place. . . .in the death of this pious old gentleman, the Methodist Episcopal Church has lost one of its firmest supporters. . . .(Monday, September 27, 1819)

Died, of a fever, on the 18th inst. in Little Ogeechee District, Chatham county (Geo), Mr. Moses Carter, aged 93. This gentleman was born in one of the Carolinas. . . .His wife, an old lady, died 10 days previous. . . .(Monday, September 27, 1819)

Died, at Georgetown, S. C. on the 22d inst. Mrs. Sarah Cook, aged 78 years. (Monday, September 27, 1819)

Died, on the morning of the 18th inst. at Jamaica, (L. I.), New York, Gilbert Aspinwall, Esq., a well known merchant of New York of the Yellow Fever, which he caught at his counting-house. . . .His clerk, Mr. Johnson, died the same day of the same disease. (Monday, September 27, 1819)

Died, at Darien, Geo. on the 9th instant, Mr. John Courts, aged 45 years. . . . a native of Portabacco, Md. but for the last 20 years an inhabitant of the State of Georgia. (Monday, September 27, 1819)

Died, at Georgetown, S. C. on the 22d September, of the fever, Catherine Ann Barbara Hudson, in the seventh year of her age. . . . (Monday, September 27, 1819)

Married, in Newton, Sussex county, N. J. on Tuesday evening, September 14th, by the Rev. Joseph Shafer, Lieut. John Henry Anlick, of the U. S. Navy to Miss Mary F. Connover, daughter of the late Colonel James Connover, of the former place. (Monday, September 27, 1819)

The Friends and Acquaintances of Bonnell & Saltus and of the late Master Edwin Grayson, are requested to attend his Funeral from the Home of Francis W. Saltus, South-Bay, at nine o'clock This Morning. (Tuesday, September 28, 1819)

Died, on the 15th inst. after an illness of eight days, Mrs. Ann Haines, aged about 65 years, native and resident of New York. The deceased has left three children, and a large number of grand children to bemoan her loss. . . . During a residence of nearly a year in this city, she had acquired many friends. . . . (Wednesday, September 29, 1819)

Died, at Erin, near Coosawhatchie, on the 14th inst. Josias Heyward, in the 44th year of his age. . . . Four Orphan children are left to mourn his departure. . . . (Wednesday, September 29, 1819)

(To be continued)

MEMOIRS OF FREDERICK ADOLPHUS PORCHER

Edited by SAMUEL GAILLARD STONEY

(Continued from April)

CHAPTER IX

SOMEWHAT OF A POLITICIAN

Much as I have dwelt upon my own private history in the preceding Chapter, I know that I could have made it longer; but it may not be. These pages will not probably be read by anyone during my life, it is not certain that anyone will take the trouble to peruse them after my death. So far as my history is connected with that of Rebecca Rhodes it can interest no one, she is altogether mine for when she died she left no living pledge of her love, and no one can take any interest in reading her history. That portion of my life is more like a dream but a very sweet dream. I have said that as lovers we were extremely timid; but when we became husband and wife and I could venture to show my love without offence, then I learned for the first time what a depth of affection resided in her bosom, and we both felt how much the husband and the wife were dearer than the affianced lovers.

After spending a short time at Cedar Springs we determined to visit her home and see her own relations. Our first visit was to her uncle's Dr. Edward Hamilton¹ who lived near the old town of Dorchester in St. George's parish. He was a young man, not many years married to a Miss Lynah; she was a Catholic, and I remember one day, being a fast day in the Church, when they had a dinner party; an elegant dinner was on the table, and very much out of harmony with it, was a small dish of salted fish, prepared for Mrs. Hamilton and the priest who had that day gone to see her. Mrs. Hamilton was a very pretty and a very interesting woman. A short time afterwards Dr. Hamilton removed to Alabama and I have lost all traces of his family. From Dr. Hamilton's we went, stopping at Parker's Ferry, and crossing the Ashepoo and Combahee rivers, to my wife's sister Mrs. Lawrence Dawson's. I had some acquaintance with Mr. Dawson, I now saw for the first time his wife my sister-in-law. Mary Dawson, the eldest of the sisters, was about a year my senior, and a remarkably fine woman both in person and in manners. She gave me a very cordial reception, and I spent several days very pleasantly with my new relations. Our next visit was to Grahamville, the residence of Dr. Screven, my wife's step-father, where he lived with his

¹ Edward Wilkinson Hamilton married Elizabeth Isabelle Lynah.

two youngest children Eliza Hamilton and Ben. I was forcibly impressed with the scream of delight uttered by the former, a girl of some twelve years of age, as she saw her sister. It seemed such an appeal for aid and sympathy that it long sounded in my ears, and I thought with sadness of the desolate condition of these children left to themselves in the house of a father who, whatever might be his affection for them, gave the most unmistakable proof of great and habitual carelessness. Dr. Screven was a remarkably handsome man and highly intelligent and agreeable. It was impossible not to like him; and I was so much pleased with him, and so much interested in the poor children, that I remained in Grahamville as long as I could for their sakes. After about three weeks spent very agreeably in visiting this portion of the country I returned to St. John's, and after accompanying my mother to town we returned to spend our summer in Pineville.

Preparations were now making for the decision at the polls of the great question of Nullification, and the several parties were putting forward their strongest men for their respective candidates. I had a great longing to be the candidate of my party for St. Johns, but could not hope for a nomination, for I was conscious that I had no personal strength. The actual representatives at the time were Mr. Cain² and Mr. James Gaillard; and it was considered discourteous to oppose a sitting member. But now it was generally acknowledged that such considerations must give way before the exigency of the political crisis. That Mr. Cain was to be one of the candidates of the party was [a matter] of course, and though many persons spoke of me, it was felt, and I felt as keenly as any, that some other candidate perhaps ought to be selected. The summer was spent in canvassing. Public meetings were held and dinners given now at Begin Church, now at the Calamus Pond, these being the rendezvous of the Lower and Upper Beat Companies of the parish and I was always expected to speak at them. How I spoke, I know not; but I must have done pretty well for I was frequently told by some of the lower class as I used to call them that I had given them pleasure. I very early discovered that declamatory speeches were not in my line, and I endeavoured always to adopt a plain, argumentative and lecture like style, utterly free from all pretension. So far as speaking in public went I got along very well, but as for anything like personal canvassing I could not do it. I suppose I was too self conscious, I am not aware that I ever asked any one in any class to give me his vote. Our party seldom made Black Oak the scene of their operations, though it was a central point in the parish. The other party was too strong there. About there lived Mr. Samuel DuBose, and Dr. Ravenel with their large and well merited influence, and there too lived Isaac M.

² William Cain, Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina, 1846-48.

Dwight, who was indefatigably active in the cause of the Union party. Besides these meetings in our own parish, it was necessary at times to go and help the cause in the neighbouring parishes, and for this purpose we visited the St. Stephens muster field. These public meetings necessarily called me away from home, and my poor wife must have felt lonely at times in her large solitary house, but she never reproved me nor complained of my neglect; and indeed considering the numerous calls that were made on me it was surprising how little I was absent from home. For a long time my labours were for the party, with but a distant hope that I would be the other candidate, but at last a meeting was called at Black Oak to nominate candidates and Mr. Cain and I were selected. The election took place in October St. James, Goose Creek, was abandoned to the Union party, and all of our party who had property qualifications in St. Johns determined to vote there, whilst in St. Stephen's parish the Union party made no struggle but all persons with property qualifications in our parish determined to vote there in aid of their party. It was therefore very uncertain how the election would result. Our majority was very decided. Two hundred and twelve votes were polled, the largest ever known in the parish. Mr. James Gaillard and Mr. Dwight received sixty eight votes and Mr. Cain and I one hundred and twenty four.

Of course I was highly delighted; and it required all my strength to prevent me from showing it too broadly. I considered myself as having taken the first step in the political career which I hoped would be glorious and prosperous. I did not suspect that if I intended to preserve my self-respect by preserving my integrity, I had committed political suicide.

Why did I wish to go to the Legislature? I was just 23 [years] of age, inexperienced and ignorant. I was well posted in Federal politics, but who was not equally well informed? Of all other matters I was totally ignorant. There was not a question of local interest on which I could throw any light. I knew of no wrongs to be redressed. I had no remedies or new measures to propose. I had not even the country lawyer's excuse, to make money by courting popularity. Why then should I desire to become a Legislator? It was nothing but the empty vanity which sought a petty distinction. Had it not been for this petty vanity I would have bided my time. I would have studied something more useful than federal politics, learned something about the State and the people, learned at any rate something on which I might claim to be an authority. Then I might have gone to Columbia, and made my mark. As it was I joined the troop of party followers, voted with my party, showed my ignorance, retired at last in disgust, and when later in life I was desirous of carrying a matured mind to the service of the parish, found the place filled by heads as empty and as useless as mine had been when first I entered on this senseless course.

As soon as the complexion of the new legislature was ascertained Gov. Hamilton issued a proclamation calling a session on the last Monday in October. On that day therefore I made by debut in political life, took the constitutional oath, and took my seat as a legislator.

My vanity was destined to receive a severe shock. The speaker, Henry L. Pinckney, on the second day of the session announced the standing committees. It was a point of intense interest to me. I never was guilty of canvassing to be put on a committee; but I felt that a man who had been so conspicuous at Black Oak, must be known also in Columbia. I would not have been surprised to hear my name on the committee on Federal relations, which then comprised the elite of the Legislature, but did not expect it. As the names were read I listened in vain to hear my own, at last it came, it was the last name on the Committee on Grievances, a committee that never met, and had no use but to give its chairman a sort of official dignity. My mortification was complete and I hated Pinckney for it; and it was a mortification of two years standing. Night after night the several members were carried to the House on Committee business. I alone had no business for the only committee to which I belonged never met. Some year's afterward Mr. Pinckney and I became very friendly and he always spoke to me as one whom he respected and esteemed; and I used to remember with amusement how I had hated him because he could find no better place for me than the tail end of the Committee on Grievances.

But if Mr. Pinckney under-rated me, what shall I say of his successor Mr. Noble? He seemed bent on making amends for Mr. Pinckney's neglect. I expected of course to be on the Committee on Elections, but was startled to find myself one of the Committee on Ways and Means and really gratified to hear my name announced as Chairman of the Committee on Vacant Offices. From this time as long as I continued in the Legislature I was always chairman of a Committee. I do not now remember what advantage the position carried, but it was a sort of distinction and I felt grateful to Mr. Noble for having conferred it on me. But I never could learn why he had so distinguished me.

Nothing could be more uninteresting than this, my first, session of legislating. The governor knew the temper of the members elect, and their action was a foregone conclusion. The object was merely to call a Convention. To effect this a majority of two thirds in each house was at hand. Col. W. C. Preston, Chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, introduced the bill into the House. The same day a bill in the same phraseology was introduced into the Senate. No speeches were made, the Convention party conscious of their strength said nothing to defend their course. The Union party, knowing that if they made opposition it would only protract the time, contented themselves with voting

in the negative. Two bills were passed, one to call a convention, another to provide funds for paying the expenses of the Convention, and on the Friday after our assembling we were on our way home again.

But whilst I was legislating what was my poor wife doing in her large and solitary house? I had not left her alone. Fortunately it was the Race Week and it had been arranged before that Dr. Waring and his family should visit us at that time. So I had the comfort of leaving her with those whom she best liked to have.

In my egregious vanity I wished to become a member of the Convention as well as of the Legislature. The wish was the offspring of vanity; but fortunately for my reputation I was always possessed by a self consciousness which made me repress the utterance of such wishes. It was generally deemed advisable that members of the Legislature should not be members also of the Convention. Accordingly the members elected from our parish were Capt. Peter Gaillard,³ Dr. William Porcher, and John H. Dawson. Capt. Gaillard was the elder brother of Mr. James Gaillard, and as warm a Nullifier as his brother was a Unionist. He was a highly respectable and deservedly popular man, very much beloved by all classes. He had never been a candidate for office, and consented to serve in the Convention only from his great zeal in the cause of States Rights. Dr. William Porcher was the son of my father's cousin Thomas Porcher, of Ophir. He was not many years my Senior as he was actually at School when I was there a very little boy. He was impulsive, enthusiastic, highly cultivated, a zealous botanist,⁴ and always alive to the improvement of the race in all respects. We lived near each other and I was very fond of him. Had he lived I think I would have become a botanist as I caught a portion of his zeal in behalf of his favourite study. But he died in 1833 and as I no longer had one near me to sympathize in the pursuit I soon gave it up. Knowing how it was with me I cannot sufficiently admire the patient courage of Henry W. Ravenel who in the isolation of St. Johns made a distinguished botanist of himself.

Mr. Gaillard and Dr. Porcher represented at least old family names and old parish associations, and they were men of intelligence, and one at least of more than ordinary culture, but I never could learn what claim Mr. Dawson had on the people of St. Johns Berkeley. He was the elder brother of my brother-in-law and a son of Mr. John Dawson of Charleston, who had indeed been well known as a Monck's Corner Merchant when Monck's Corner was a trading town. He had been in business in Charleston, and

³ Peter Gaillard, Jr., of Heydon Hill.

⁴ William Porcher was married to Isabella Peyre, granddaughter of Thomas Walter, the celebrated botanist. She was herself a botanist. Their son, Frances Peyre Porcher, was also to be celebrated in that science.

had not long been a resident of St. John's as a rice planter. He was a man of grave deportment and quite respectable. This gravity gave him an air of solidity which was very inspiring, but after a short acquaintance I came to the conclusion that his solidity was only stolidity. He was the third member.

The Convention met in Columbia in November. The session was short for it adjourned a few days before the Legislature met. Gov. Hamilton was chosen president, it passed the Ordinance of Nullification, issued divers addresses to the people of the State, to the people of the United States, and adjourned, leaving the work of Nullification to be perfected by the Legislature.

On the fourth Monday in November the regular session of the Legislature commenced. To leave my wife for such a long period would at any time be painful, but her situation now rendered it doubly so. I left her with my mother at Cedar Spring and went to my mighty duties. I found legislation weary, stale, flat and unprofitable. The keen interest which had attended the conflicts of party was over, and the dominant party had leisure to perfect their work. The military organization of the State was a prominent subject of legislation, and it was a daily drag to get through the immensely long bill, offered by the chairman of the Military Committee, Gen. Jones, of Laurens. Jones was a village shop-keeper, how he got his military aspirations and rank I know not. He was a large heavy man, and I suspect owed a great deal of his importance to his dulness. These military bills were my aversion during the whole of my legislative career.

It seemed as if our militia system required constant tinkering, and every member who had the honour of commanding a volunteer company, fancied he had a right to advise, counsel, amend. Discussions would take place on details, but they were vexatious. All the talent of the House was elsewhere engaged, working in Committees, and the business of the House was left to dullards and small fry. We had one or two exciting scenes, Hamilton's term of office expired in December and it was necessary to put in his place one in whom the people reposed confidence, all eyes were turned, to Gen. Hayne. He was the Senator in Congress, and his services there were as desirable as at home. But it was determined to make him governor and to elect Mr. Calhoun to the vacancy occasioned by his retirement. This was unwise, Mr. Calhoun, a South Carolinian, was as vice president the president of the Senate, and in the event of a tie the State had three votes in that body, and it was now proposed to give up that advantage. But it was done. By the time of Hayne's inauguration I had reflected upon the exceedingly critical situation in which we had placed ourselves, and I could scarcely contain my tears when I heard him pronounce his

inaugural. He looked like a man who was offering himself up as a sacrifice to his Country.

Occasionally the party would meet in caucus in Clark's Long room where not only members of both houses, but others would talk freely. There the best speeches were made. There Col. Preston would speak gloriously. Pickens Butler would also speak with great effect; after the great guns would speak some of the little ones would take up the time of the Caucus. It was utterly disgusting to hear such men, and I might have learned then that I had acted unwisely in putting myself forward when I had not even the courage to expose myself as these fellows were doing. But I was still a very young man, and a very ignorant one.

I have never read Jackson's messages on South Carolina Affairs since the winter they were delivered. I was honestly convinced then that he had totally misrepresented the true state of things; and I heartily responded to the speech of Warren Davis in the House of R[epresentatives] U. S. when after exposing the misrepresentations he concluded with an extract from Scott, "Highland or Lowland, Prince or Peer, Lord Angus thou hast lied."

The morning the President's proclamation reached Columbia, Col. Preston brought it into the House, and had it read. He then spoke in a masterly strain of indignant eloquence, such as I never heard before or since. The governor was requested to issue a counter proclamation which was published the next day and a copy ordered to be forwarded to the president.

However great the interest of a legislative session, it was an old custom of the Legislature, to adjourn in time to reach home by Christmas, and the weary session at last came to an end. How I had yearned for home! How bitterly mourned my separation from my wife! A few days before my horses arrived with letters assuring me that all was well, and at last I had the satisfaction of turning my back upon Columbia. After travelling a few miles, I met a neighbour's servant who was going for a young master, and he casually informed me that my wife had given birth to twins, one of whom had died. No particulars, no letter; I was terribly excited, and pictured to myself all the horrors that could be imagined. I tried to think it possible that I might reach home that night, but the distance from Columbia was ninety miles, and my horses none of the best. All of the St. John's and the St. Stephen's members had agreed to stop at Holman's for the night; but I knew I could go further and at least get home earlier the next day. Besides, I felt utterly indisposed to join in any company, my own thoughts were distracting, but I could not bear to give them up. So I went about ten miles further and stopped for the night at Mr. Bookhardt's about forty miles from home.

This was a small roadside house in St. Matthew's Parish, occupied by

a very old couple of Dutch descent. Everything about them was plain and humble, but scrupulously clean, and it was a favourite resort of travellers. It was about sunset when I arrived, and the habit of the house being early, supper was almost instantly served. It was bitter cold; but I was nervously anxious to go on, and I asked the old lady if she could give me an early start. "Why really," said she, "the weather is so cold and the niggers is so lazy, that I reckon I can't git you off early." My heart sank, "Pray," said I, "let us understand each other. What do you call early?" "Why," said she, "at this time of year, I reckon four o'clock is tolerably early." I thought so too and retired. I could not sleep, and soon after the clock had struck three I heard the old lady rousing her servants. "You Rose! You Phyllis! Why you lazy sluts, don't you mean to get up to-day?" I was glad to hear this, for it was an earnest that I should soon be on my way. Before the sun rose I was some distance on the way and by mid-day I arrived with trembling eagerness to learned that my wife at least was safe, and that a very puny little boy gave me a right to be called a father.

The birth of the children had been premature. It happened that Mrs. Dawson had that day gone to visit her sister, so that she had that comfort in her trouble. One of the children died almost at its birth and very faint hopes were entertained that the other would live; but I was so pleased that my wife had passed the ordeal in safety that I scarcely felt any interest in the little helpless stranger. In a day or two this too died, and we were childless. Of course this was a disappointment, but it could scarcely be regarded as an affliction.

The action of the Convention and of the Legislature had placed the State in a serious position, and it was necessary to make some provision to meet the crisis. Whilst members of the Union party persisted in asserting the paramount claim of the United States to their allegiance, it was obvious that the ordinary militia was a very uncertain reliance. To break up the militia system would be attended with serious inconvenience; but it was indispensably necessary to have a system of volunteers throughout the State. We formed a company in St. John's called the Eutaw Volunteers, Captain Gaillard being elected the Captain, and I the first Lieutenant. I held, at the same time, the Commission of Captain of the Lower Beat. The Volunteers of Charleston District constituted a Battalion, the command of which was given to Colonel Jacob Bond l'On.

I think Gen. Hayne did everything that a prudent and cautious governor could have done to put the State in a posture of defence; but her situation was critical, in fact hopeless. Some of her most acrimonious opponents were the leading men of Georgia. Neither sympathy or aid was offered from a single state, except that Virginia appointed Benjamin Watkins

Leigh a Commissioner to visit South Carolina and proffer her mediation for the restitution of harmony. The Congress would dissolve on the 4th of March, and the acts of Nullification were to be enforced by a given day, I think early in March or perhaps even earlier.⁵ The president's party had it all their own way in both houses, and the bill called the Force Bill, or the Bloody Bill, was passed with little opposition. Every thing looked dark and gloomy, when relief came from an unexpected quarter. At a very late period Mr. Clay came forward with his compromise act, by which the peculiarly offensive features of the Tariff laws were mitigated. Then was seen how easily the people might be made to acquiesce in almost any measure proposed by a popular leader. It was proposed at a meeting in Charleston that the acts of the Legislature and of the Convention be suspended, and Gen. Hamilton, as its president, issued the call for another session of the Convention. Of course with Mr. Leigh's presence in South Carolina and Mr. Clay's compromise act the action of the Convention was a foregone conclusion. Measures of a peaceful character were adopted, and the Force Bill nullified; and thus ended the War of Nullification.

The State lost no credit by her conduct. She had not yielded to force but to persuasion, and to the substantial modification of the Tariff laws by Mr. Clay's bill. It was asserted some years later that Mr. Clay had adroitly seized the opportunity of giving fixity to the principle of protection. By his bill the process of reduction was to cover several years. It was asserted that the president's friends were forestalled by him; that the former was only waiting until the force or coercive preparations should have been passed through the Congress, and that it was his intention when armed with coercive power, to propose a complete abandonment of the protective system; this declaration was made by someone who appeared to enjoy the confidence of President Jackson, but I doubt its truthfulness.

I never met Mr. Leigh. He visited St. John's, in fact went to Columbia under the escort of Mr. DuBose. Family troubles prevented me from going about more than duty rendered indispensable. My sister Anne and her husband were both in very delicate health, and in December had visited St. Augustine in search of health. In February they returned worse than they went. My sister evidently had returned to Cedar Spring only to die. She scarcely left her chamber after she reached home, and in March she died before she had completed her twentieth year. Thus the youngest of the household died first. She left a daughter not two years old. Smith lived four years longer, and at one time appeared to be quite a hearty man. I have a very indistinct recollection of the incidents of my life at this time. In January my wife's negroes, some thirty odd, came on from Grahamville, so that I was now a considerable planter, but I have

⁵ February 1.

no recollection of my planting operations this year. The fact was that my mind was given to unprofitable politics. In the summer we all went together to Pineville, my mother having determined to give up her Charleston residence. As there was no election to be held this fall the summer was spent in comparative quiet; but of course it would not have answered to give up entirely public dinners and electioneering speeches.

The Eutaw Volunteers celebrated the fourth of July with a dinner at the forty five mile house, their rendezvous, and I delivered a patriotic oration there that day though I am not quite sure whether this did not occur the next year, but the next year I was living at Pinoplis, and I am certain that I went from Pineville and returned there after the celebration was over. Certain it is, that I have a very confused recollection of the incidents of that year. The autumn was uncommonly dry; and towards the end very ugly symptoms of disease appeared in the village. Mr. John Ravenel⁶ was reported slightly sick. Very little appeared to ail him, and the only person who seemed to feel uneasy about him was Mr. Samuel DuBose. One evening I was shocked to hear that he was dying. The fever, after toying with him for a few days, assuming so mild a type that no one was alarmed, suddenly seized him with a rigour so intense that nothing could allay it and in an hour or two he was dead. A few days afterwards my cousin Philip Porcher, of Tibbekudlaw, was attacked in the same way and died in the same way. His mother also died in the same way. This was the commencement of that fatal fever which ravaged Pineville for several years and drove away most of the inhabitants. Besides these deaths, our community had suffered early in the Summer the loss of a useful citizen and a friend whom I valued. Dr. William Porcher visited Charleston in the Spring, was there attacked with a succession of hemorrhages so violent, that he died. He had married Isabella Peyre and left several children, the eldest of whom could not have been more than eight years old. We removed to Cedar Spring early in November, and in the middle of that month my wife and I met with another disappointment. She became again a mother, but the child was born dead. As the Legislature would meet on the fourth Monday I had but little time to devote to her during her confinement; but though the disappointment was a bitter one it was at least a comfort that the anxiety respecting her situation would be spared me during my absences.

I returned to Columbia with [different] feelings from those with which I had first visited it. I was beginning to find out that legislation was an uncongenial occupation; but of course I would not absent myself from my post, and the fascinating influence of the petty distinction prevented me from ever thinking of giving it up. No business of any importance was

⁶ John Stephen Ravenel died October 9, 1833.

to be transacted. The military bill of the last session had incorporated into it an oath of allegiance to be taken by all militia officers. This was of course resisted by the Union men, and Edward McCrady having been elected an officer, refusing to take the oath, was refused his commission. He applied to the Courts for a mandamus, and on an appeal the oath was pronounced unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals, Johnson and O'Neal sustaining the mandamus, and Harper dissenting. The Legislature therefore determined to amend the Constitution and incorporate the oath of Allegiance into it; which was done by a bill passed by three fourths of each House and referred to the next Legislature. A more questionable measure was a bill to alter the composition of the Appeal Court; a few years before appellate jurisdiction had been given to a court of three judges whose functions were entirely appellate. It was proposed and carried, that all the Circuit Judges should sit together as an Appeal Court. This, which is the composition of the Supreme Court of the United States, is I doubt not the safest and wisest arrangement, but it was rather unfortunate that the alteration should have followed so closely upon the adverse decision of the Appeal Court. It should be said to the credit of the Judiciary of South Carolina, that the Judges, of whatsoever party have always maintained a reputation for uprightness and purity. Many have been censured as dolts, and some as inefficient; but none has ever been charged with corruption. It was the misfortune of Judge James in 1827 to fall a victim to the charge of intemperance. The weakness was so clearly proved upon him that the Court could not but degrade him, but it was considered that he fell a victim to the persecution of Waddy Thompson, who was so bent upon his destruction, that when one observed that in making this attack upon Judge James he might induce some other to do the same upon his own father (who laboured under the same infirmity) actually pledged himself to oppose no obstacle to such a proceeding. Judges Johnson and O'Neal were at this time obnoxious as Unionists, but they never for a moment lost the confidence even of those who were most bitterly opposed to them. Truly a Carolinian has no cause to blush for his little state. She may have been vainglorious, but she had a fund of solid virtue and respectability of which she may well be proud.

The weary session passed certainly without anything being done by me to distinguish myself, for remember that my only place as a working man was at the tail end of the Committee on Grievances; and at Christmas I returned joyfully to my wife whom I found apparently well. The legislature had directed that three beat companies should be formed in St. John's instead of two and as I was thrown out of the Lower Beat, I was elected Captain of the Middle Beat, or Black Oak Company. So it appeared that the people were determined to avail themselves of my military

talents. As I have held several of these commissions I may as well now, once for all, describe my mode of proceedings. As the men came from a distance, it was a good opportunity for social intercourse; and I took care that a dinner should always be provided for the occasion. As soon as the cook sent me word that dinner was ready, the Company would be formed, the roll called, the Patrol Warrants called in, and new warrants issued for the next two months. The Company was then dismissed to dinner, and the Military service due the State rendered.

I was fond of giving my wife the recreation of frequent visits to Charleston. Besides the change, she had opportunity of seeing her sister Hamilton Sereven, who was now at school at Mrs. Talvande's. During one of these visits we met Mrs. Whitmarsh Seabrook, her Aunt, who pressed her so pleasantly to accompany her to Edisto that I urged her to accept and pay a visit of several weeks. Accordingly I saw her safely deposited in Mr. Seabrook's boat, and then returned home alone.

It had been arranged that after a few weeks, I should join her and spend some little time myself with the Seabrooks; and I still remember with pleasure that visit. I went first to Charleston and from there went to Col. Waring's plantation in St. Paul's Parish where I spent the night, and next morning set off in search of the ferry that leads to Edisto. The highways were so very unlike those of St. Johns, which were made for the accommodation of a very heavy wagon trade, that I had the very uncomfortable sensations of a man who believed himself lost, when I saw approaching a carriage and some other vehicle, in which I recognized Mr. Seabrook, and I found that my wife was of the party. The meeting was a pleasurable surprise; the party was about to pay a visit of a few days to Col. Waring (Mrs. Waring and Mrs. Seabrook were sisters) and of course I cheerfully returned with them to pay a longer visit to the Colonel and his family.

Mr. Whitmarsh B. Seabrook was a planter of Edisto, a gentleman of good education, good property and excellent character. He was educated at Princeton, and on his return home naturally became a planter as all his fathers had been. He was a highly intelligent gentleman and almost as a matter of course became a politician, and a member of the Legislature. At the time of which I am writing he was the Senator from St. Johns Colleton, and was one of the leading members of that body. He was an enthusiast in everything that he undertook, and devoted a great deal of study to the proper cultivation of cotton. Some years before, Mr. Burden of John's Island had succeeded in raising cotton which readily sold in Charleston for a dollar and upwards the pound. Every one considered the possession of this cotton desirable, and Mr. Burden might have made great deal of money by selling his seed, or his secret but he would do

neither. He endeavoured to keep the secret to himself, and the cotton house, which was always open to all visitors on other plantations, was on his sedulously guarded against intrusion. Of course great desire was felt by all cotton planters to possess this valuable secret, and the Agricultural Society of Edisto appointed a committee, of which Mr. Seabrook was one to inquire and report on the subject.

The Committee could discover no secrets, but the report prepared by Mr. Seabrook contained so many suggestions on the subject which were valuable and practical, that in a few years the culture of fine cotton became a general thing and planters were not afraid to expose the secrets of their cotton farms. Besides the improvement of the Staple of Cotton, Mr. Seabrook by his writings contributed greatly to effect an improved mode of culture, and at this time wherever the salt marsh and the salt mud could be obtained, they were freely used as manures. The consequence was that, from being worn and impoverished, Edisto was now kept up in a state of high tilth, and a plantation upon it was considered a nice fortune.

Mr. Seabrook had married Margaret Hamilton youngest daughter but one of Paul Hamilton. Whilst her father lived in Washington, as Mr. Madison's secretary of the Navy, she was with him and enjoyed the advantage of making acquaintance with distinguished people from all parts of the country. She was a very attractive woman, of elegant and winning manners and it did not surprise me that my wife appeared so fond of her. We spent several days at Col. Warings, and then the Seabrooks returned to Edisto and we went with them.

I had often heard Mr. Seabrook laughed at by those who did not know him, as a planter who appeared to much greater advantage in books than on his plantation. In short he was condemned as a theorist. It was enough that he wrote on agriculture to condemn him, this is the universal rule. They did not know that Mr. Seabrook's theories were respected by his neighbors, and that they had the candour to acknowledge that he had done a great deal for the improvement of the cotton culture. It was not surprised after seeing his plantation that he was not as successful in the field, as he was in his books. Whatever he did himself was well done, but he lacked the talent of making others do what he desired. It would not be easy to say what I saw amiss, but there is an indescribable something which enables you at once to distinguish between a well and an ill ordered plantation. He was impulsive, and somewhat fussy. He seems never to have planned out details, but to adopt them *pro-re-nata* so that here was an excellent gentleman, with a knowledge of his business surpassing that of all his neighbours, not prospering, simply because he wanted business habits.

Some years afterwards I visited a friend who planted rice on the Edisto

river. He had lately put up a steam threshing mill, and with pardonable vanity he took me to see the engine, though it was not working. He had a large family and I knew that though his estate was large, he was not in easy circumstances. I looked at the engine and felt sad, for it betrayed the want of vigilance on the master's part, I saw a few, a very few, rusty spots on the polished steel; I knew that a good manager would not have permitted any rust on so valuable a piece of property.

I was quite as indifferent a manager as Mr. Seabrook and therefore took most cordially to him; but young and inexperienced as I was, I could see that he was better in his study than he was in his field.

His family of children was quite young. The eldest was a daughter Eliza; she had been my wife's bridesmaid, though not more than fourteen or fifteen at the time. She was quite a pretty lively girl. Archibald the eldest son was just about going to College, a very promising youth. There were four or five others, boys and girls, and they appeared to be a happy family.

My coming on to the Island seemed to be the signal for a general outpouring of hospitality, so many persons called to see us, and so many invitations to dinner came in. One of our first dinners was at Col. Joseph Jenkins. I became very well acquainted with him afterwards as a member of the Legislature. I think he was a cousin, he was certainly a near neighbour of Mr. Seabrook's, and he lived in a fine old brick mansion which he justly valued as having been built by his Welsh Ancestors. The walls of this house were adorned with paintings on the wall itself, but whether in fresco or in oil I was too ignorant at that time to know.⁷ Mrs. Jenkins had several children, but was still a very beautiful woman. Col. Jenkins was a humorist and a wag, and amused us with telling us how he had courted his wife. She was his cousin,⁸ and he did not know how to address her. One day he proposed to her to take a drive in his gig. She consented, and as they were driving silently along, he suddenly put his hand to heart and uttered doleful groans. In alarm she asked "Good gracious! Cousin Joseph what ails you?" "Oh, Cousin Anne," he answered, "such a pain here." "What causes it, Cousin Joseph?" "Cousin Anne you cause it and you alone can cure it," and thus the ice was broken. But it was with the Townsends that I enjoyed myself most. There was my old friend Daniel Jenkins Townsend become a planter, and exercising his taste, his industry and his ingenuity on his plantation, a tract of land at the South of the Island, cut off from his father's. His elder brother John, still un-

⁷ Brick House, Edisto, probably was built by Paul Hamilton, ancestor of Porcher's wife. The paintings were of oil. The Jenkins ownership of the house dated from 1798, but this was the Romantic Era.

⁸ Ann Jenkins Fripp, his first cousin. This *Magazine*, XX, p. 242.

married, lived for the most part with his father at Bleak Hall on the South east extremity of the Island, a noble mansion which was destroyed during the late war. The house looked over the sea and as long as I was there I heard nothing but the roaring of the waves as they dashed over the breakers. It was decorated, at least the common hall, with a beautiful piece of paper hanging illustrating the Peruvian Solemnity of the worship of the Sun. From the Townsends I received unbounded attention, and it did not appear strange that John Townsend never called to see me; but I afterwards discovered that he and Mr. Seabrook regarded each other as enemies. They were certainly highly bred men, I saw them together repeatedly in company and never suspected that there was even a coolness between them. I remember also dining with Mr. Ephraim Mikell, the great cotton planter of the Island, the man whose authority on the subject was supreme. He was besides the owner of Mikell's or Edings Island the sandbank where stood the village of Edingsville, the summer resort of the Edisto people. I believe every householder paid him a ground rent of thirty dollars, so that the sand bank must have yielded a handsome revenue. I know not how it was that I received no attention from the Seabrooks, that is the family of Mr. Wm. Seabrook who was the rival of Mr. Mikell as a planter and far his superior in the success of his other undertaking. I had known his sons at school, but I saw none of them. One day I spent with the Agricultural Society where the Islanders were generally assembled. Another day was devoted to a visit to the village on the sand-bank called Edings Island. My visit was an uninterrupted season of enjoyment, and I was very unwilling to leave the charming island; but all periods of enjoyment have their end, and the time came at last when we turned our backs upon our Island friends and travelled homewards.

When the summer came on I accompanied my mother to Pineville, but without intending to remain there long. Dr. Waring and I had determined to build houses for ourselves on a pine land west of Begin Swamp and about four miles south of Somerton. A large body of this land was owned by the Macbeths, by Mr. Cain, and by me, and we had a reasonable assurance that nothing would be done by these proprietors which in the common opinion of the times would be calculated, or have a tendency to impair the supposed healthfulness of the place. The land which we chose actually belonged to Mr. Cain but it was very near the Macbeth land which lay to the north. By agreement we joined our forces and directed all our efforts to finish one house which we agreed was to be taken by Dr. Waring, as he had no summer house, and I had Pineville to retreat to. By the middle of June my house was so far completed as to be habitable. It was a log house, built of logs about forty feet long on the north and south sides, and two pens at the ends, made of logs twenty feet long about fifteen feet

apart, so that the house when finished and roofed in had three rooms one at each end about fifteen feet by twenty, and one between them ten feet wide which made a very convenient dining room. By degrees the spaces between the logs were filled in, doors and windows cut, a chimney built, and the very unsightly house became quite comfortable. But I must say that I do not think it creditable to our civilization that persons brought up as we had all been, should have been satisfied with such houses even as temporary residences. I dated for the sake of the jest several letters which I had occasion to write, Pinopolis, and this became the name of the village which now numbers between twenty and thirty very excellent dwellings. The growth of trees was uncommonly thick for a pineland. One evening just after the sun had set, a thunder storm came up. It was one of the most terrific I ever witnessed. For upwards of fifteen minutes the claps of thunder accompanied by lightning of appalling vividness were so frequent that there was not a moments intermission of the roar; after that time it continued with considerable intermissions for upwards of an hour. After the storm was over Waring's servant and mine met each other; who had been sent respectively to enquire after each other's condition. My own servants were so much alarmed that they all came into the house fancying that they would be safer where I was then in their own dwelling. The next morning I counted twenty one trees which had been struck in close proximity to the house.

There was something very fascinating in the sort of wild semibarbarous life that we spent in the rude pineland; it was a great thing to be able to mount a horse and to be in less than half an hour on the plantation, and even the solitariness was not without its charm though I must say that we dearly enjoyed a short trip to Pineville or a visit from my mother and sister.

During the summer my own health was breaking and, though I regarded my wife's as good, she was certainly delicate, and having suffered from two disappointments I thought it would be of service to both of us to take a trip to the back country. By an old tradition the people of Pineville always visited the Catawba Spring. What were its pretensions to merit I can not understand, but I could not depart from the traditional custom of the place, and in August we went to Pineville to make our start from there. When we got there we found that Dr. Couturier, of whose illness we had heard, was considered beyond recovery. I called to see him the next day, but he was evidently moribund, and appeared utterly unconscious when my name was pronounced.

He was the eldest son of John Couturier, an old companion of Marion, and of Anne Cahusac, I believe. She was a cousin of my mother so that the Doctor was a relative. He had besides married my cousin Rebecca

Palmer, eldest daughter of my uncle John Palmer. He had received a classical education at the Pineville Academy, was for a short time assistant teacher there, and having got money by this and other means (he was quite poor) he went to the Medical College in New York and returned in 1817. His return was a fortune. Dr. McBride had gone to Charleston. So had Dr. Chisolm. Dr. Henry Ravenel was anxious to decline practice, and if Dr. James Ravenel was still alive, he lived in Cordesville. So Dr. Couturier found himself instantly in possession of a practice worth six or seven thousand a year. He had a success which, joined to good manners, made him very popular. He was a man of great benevolence, and adored by the poor. He would never charge them anything; and when advised by his friends to take from them payment in kind which would not oppress them, and be serviceable to him, he always declined. He had he said a paymaster above who would in the end reward him for his services. His practice was so heavy that it was impossible for him to keep pace with the progress of medical improvement, but his patients cared nothing about that. He was a favourite obstetrician. I had a great regard for him, but I did not put implicit reliance on his judgment. Notwithstanding his large receipts he was an unthrifty man, and his family was left in circumstances considerably straightened. He left three daughters and a wife.

We paid a tribute of mourning for the loss of one whom we both regarded as a friend, and then proceeded cheerfully on our journey. By means of borrowing horses we made sixty miles the first day stopping at Housirs⁹ where the Moncks Corner road leaves the State road. My wife who had always lived in a flat country was delighted with the long and steep hills which we encountered after we got above the Eutaw, and promised herself a rich treat when we should get into the mountain region, and I sympathized with her anticipations of delight, for I remembered with pleasure my rambles among the hills and mountains of New England. The next day we reached Columbia, and though it was not a time for visiting that city, yet as she had never before seen it, we spent two or three days to examine it and make some necessary purchases. The road to Winnsboro was more exciting, for the hills were more frequent, and higher, and we still continued to indulge in joyful anticipations, though rather annoyed at being obliged to travel so slowly. Still we made Winnsboro in good time, found an excellent hotel, Barkley's, dined to our satisfaction, and spent the evening in looking over the village. I may well remember that happy day, since it was my last. In the dead of the night my wife called to me that she had a hemorrhage. I was excessively frightened, and knew not what to do. It proved however to be very slight, stopped, and she was no more disturbed by it. Whilst she was dressing in the

⁹ Mills' *Atlas* shows a Howser's store in this locality.

morning it returned. I immediately requested Mr. Barkley to call in a physician and in a short time he introduced me to Dr. Bratton. He was immediately conducted up to the chamber. I have since that time had many sad opportunities of becoming acquainted with this malady, and my knowledge subsequently gained now directs my judgment of the treatment she received. But at that time I was happily utterly ignorant. The hemorrhage was neither profuse nor alarming; it might have been controlled or at least checked by styptics. The doctor immediately bled her. It was the old practice. The revulsion of feeling in me was so great, that I fainted when the Doctor was bleeding her, and I remember how she called to me that she was better, that the hemorrhage had ceased. It had; the bleeding had stopped it, and I do not believe it ever returned. And now commenced the antiphlogistic treatment. The poor girl was interdicted all food that was of a stimulating nature, and her stomach prostrated by being rigidly confined to a vegetable diet. I attach no blame whatever to Dr. Bratton. I know he was deeply interested in his patient, and that he exerted in her behalf skill, kindness and hospitality. I never suspected what I now know, that he was fixing the disorder permanently upon her by depriving her of the means of recovering strength; but he practiced according to the light of his times, and she is not the last that I have had the pain of seeing die under the same ignorant practice. I was happily entirely ignorant both of the extent of her danger and of the mistakes which were committed. I say happily, for I could not have corrected the last as I vainly tried to do on another occasion when I had more experience and more knowledge; and had I keenly suspected the first it would but have added to my misery without the possibility of doing her any good. We were detained about a fortnight in Winnsboro when the Doctor thought her sufficiently recovered to proceed. I have no pleasure in narrating the rest. I moved in the vain hope that travelling would be of service. Passing through Chester and York I visited the Catawba Spring, and there it was thought that the Mountain air might be of service. So towards the mountains we went, and I long regretted that I could not find a good resting place about a half day's journey from the Blue Ridge; for while we stopped there she seemed to enjoy more comfort than she ever did afterwards. The Blue Ridge was crossed by the Hickory Nut Gap, one of the richest pieces of mountain scenery in America, but with an enfeebled body, she took little pleasure in what she had so keenly anticipated. At Asheville I was advised to return to Greenville, which I did, taking Flat Rock on the way. About the middle of September I got to Greenville, and as I was to remain there until it was time to return home I placed her regularly under the care of Doctor Gourdin. The same antiphlogistic treatment was followed. The poor sufferer was condemned to a diet of vegetable

food, and leeches were daily applied to her chest. No one can tell but one who has seen it, how cruel this treatment is. The disorder is wasting away the patient, and the physician, not only interdicts all generous food, but aids the disease by drawing the blood away. Oh! how sad it is to see when you have imprudently broken the stern rule of the physician, and persuaded the patient to eat a little piece of meat, how sad I say, to witness the smile of content which then beams upon the sufferer's face, and to be made to believe that she must suffer for that little indulgence. Dr. Gourdin advised a voyage and we determined to go to town and try it as soon as practicable. Accordingly in October we started for Aiken and reached it by easy stages. From Aiken we took the railroad to Charleston. On Arriving there we went to Col. Waring's until I could find suitable lodgings in the City. Doctor Glover saw her and prescribed as much meat as she could eat, but his prescription came too late; in less than ten days after her arrival in town she died.

I suppose no one can be so utterly blind as not to see that a person as ill as she was, must be in peril, and I had vague forebodings that perhaps she might not recover; but it never occurred to me that she was so soon to be taken away. I had looked upon her as a possession which was to be mine for my life, and the thought of losing her never seriously impressed me. Her death was a shock. I knew that a very severe crisis had come on, and I knew that the room was deserted by all but by herself and by me, but I could not believe that she was dead; and there I knelt by the bed side waiting for the crisis to pass away, when a negro woman came in and requested me to leave the room, as she desired to arrange her for burial. Then the knowledge first struck me that she was dead. I left the room, and did not again trust myself to look upon her lifeless form. The next day I had her remains deposited in St. Pauls Church-yard. She was but one month over twenty years old, too young even to be married, and she had been my wife two years and nine months. But if young in years and experience, she was old in wisdom, and she had a spirit of love which made her a happy woman. Our union was unclouded save by the anxieties which her delicate frame occasioned me. It was a sunshine of perfect mutual love, and I could lay her in the grave with the rich consolation that no harsh words or angry looks had ever marred the felicity of our union.

The next day I rejoined my mother's family in Pineville.

(To be continued)

KINLOCH OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Compiled by H. D. BULL

(Continued from April)

9

Frederick Rutledge Kinloch (4, 3, 1), born 1791, entered the United States Army, 18th Infantry, January 22, 1813, and resigned his commission, May 1, 1816.¹ On March 12, 1816, he married Mary I'On Lowndes, born August 1, 1800, the daughter of Thomas and Sarah Bond Lowndes. She died in 1865 at Flat Rock, N. C. Her body is buried in the churchyard of St. John's-in-the-Wilderness. Children:

I Martha Rutledge Kinloch, born April 28, 1818.

II Thomas Lowndes Kinloch, born January 3, 1820. His body is buried at Christ Church, Greenville, S. C.

III Cleland Kinloch, born October 6, 1823.

Frederick Rutledge Kinloch died in Charleston, August 7, 1856. His body is buried in Magnolia Cemetery.²

10

Caroline Kinloch (4, 3, 1), born 1805, married Charles Mayrant, of Stateburg, who was born 1792 and died 1834. Children:

I Francis Kinloch Mayrant married Anna Josephine Waties. Children: Caroline Kinloch Mayrant and Eloise Waties Mayrant. The latter married R. B. Cuthbert.

II Ann H. Mayrant married, July 20, 1852, Edward Simons. No children.

III Charles Mayrant, unmarried.

IV Frances Caroline Mayrant, born 1830 and died 1906; married Wilson Waties Rees. Children.

V Eliza Nelson Mayrant, born February, 1832, and died October, 1834.

Caroline Mayrant Mayrant died at Greenville, S. C., in 1842.³

11

Harriett Kinloch (5, 3, 1) was born January 29, 1801, and died November 27, 1878, in Charleston. She married, January 20, 1819, Henry Au-

¹ Heitman, ed., *Register*, I, p. 601.

² MS. Register of St. Philip's Church in the office of the rector, Charleston, S. C.

³ This *Magazine*, XXVII (1926), p. 89.

gustus Middleton, who was born November 17, 1793, and died March 11, 1887.⁴ Children:

- I Mary Esther Middleton, born July 13, 1820; married William Henry Lowndes. Children.
- II Elizabeth Middleton, born May 24, 1822; married John Julius Pringle Smith. Children.
- III Cleland Kinloch Middleton, born August 16, 1824; died May 4, 1876.
- IV Isabella Middleton, born May 30, 1826; married Dr. Charles Manly Cheves. Children.
- V Harriett Middleton, born February 26, 1828.
- VI Henry Augustus Middleton, C. S. A., born November 24, 1829; and died of wounds received at the Battle of Manassas, July 27, 1861.
- VII Anne Manigault Middleton, born August 24, 1831; married John Hunter, of New York. Children.
- VIII Arthur Middleton, born June 25, 1833, and died, unmarried, September 1, 1857.
- IX Francis Kinloch Middleton, C. S. A., born June 15, 1835, and died of wounds received at the Battle of Hawes Shop, May 30, 1864.
- X Alicia Middleton, born September 4, 1840.

12

Colonel Francis Kinloch Huger, M.D. (6, 3, 1), born September 17, 1773,⁵ entered a public school in England at the age of eight and later studied at the University of Pennsylvania. He was trained in medicine by the distinguished surgeon, John Hunter, of London. In 1794 he made his daring attempt to rescue Lafayette at Olmutz and in consequence was imprisoned in Austria for a period of eight months. He was commissioned in 1796 captain in the United States Army, later rose to the rank of colonel, and served during the War of 1812.

Colonel Huger married, January 14, 1802, Harriet Lucas, daughter of General Thomas Pinckney, who died in Philadelphia, December 25, 1824. Colonel Huger made his home in Stateburg until 1826. For a time he resided in Pendleton, S. C., but near the end of his life he moved to Charleston where he died, February 14, 1855. His body is buried in Magnolia Cemetery. Children:

⁴ *Ibid.*, I (1900), pp. 258-59. [This issue is now available after having long been out of print. Editor.]

⁵ *Ibid.*, XLIII (1942), p. 235.

- I Elizabeth Pinckney Huger, died January 4, 1882, aged seventy-eight.
- II Major General Benjamin Huger, C. S. A., married Elizabeth Celestine Pinckney. He died December 7, 1877, aged seventy-two. Children.
- III Anne Isabella Huger, married, 1826, Edward Harleston. Children.
- IV Lieutenant Francis Huger, U. S. N., died, unmarried, 1849.
- V Thomas Pinckney Huger, married Anna Maria Cheves. He died, 1852, without issue.
- VI Cleland Kinloch Huger, married, first, Mary Dunkin, and, second, Susan Alston. Children by both marriages.
- VII Mary Esther Huger, married Dr. Joseph Alston Huger. Children.
- VIII Harriett Horry Huger, married Alfred Ford Ravenel. Children.

13

Francis Kinloch Nelson (7, 4, 3, 1), of Virginia, born 1800 and died in 1862, married, first, in 1823, Nancy Page who died leaving two daughters, and, second, in 1843, Margaret Douglas Meriwether. Children by the first marriage:

- I Isabella Nelson, married, in 1856, Dr. John F. Gardiner. Children: Nancy, Francis, and Isabella Gardiner.
- II Hester Nelson, died unmarried.

14

Anne Carter Nelson (7, 4, 3, 1), of Virginia, born 1804 and died 1858, married, 1824, Thomas Warner Meriwether, of Kinloch, Albemarle County, Virginia. Children:

- I William Douglas Meriwether, M.D., married, first, Phoebe Gardiner, and, second, Anne W. Page. He died in 1880. Children by both marriages.
- II Mildred Nelson Meriwether, married, 1856, George Macon. Children: Thomas, Charlotte C., Littleton, George, and Douglas Macon.
- III Anne Kinloch Meriwether, married, 1850, Fred. W. Page, of Millwood, Albemarle County, Virginia.
- IV Eliza Meriwether, married, first, 1853, N. H. Massie.
- V Charlotte Nelson Meriwether, married, 1865, Thomas Jefferson Randolph, Jr. She died in 1876. Daughter: Mary W. Randolph
- VI Thomas W. Meriwether, died, unmarried, 1862.
- VII Jane Meriwether, died in infancy.

Dr. Thomas Hugh Nelson (7, 4, 3, 1), of Virginia, was born May 30, 1807. He married, first, in 1833, Sarah A. Alexander, and, second, Mary Ann Matthews. He died November 11, 1861. Children by first marriage:

- I Charlotte Simons Nelson, born 1834, unmarried.
- II John Alexander Nelson, born 1836; died, 1863, unmarried.
- III Hugh Nelson, twin of John; died, unmarried, 1866.
- IV William Steptoe Nelson, born 1837.
- V Eliza Kinloch Nelson, born 1839 and died 1880. She married Dr. James H. Bowzer. Children.
- VI Thomas Walker Nelson, born 1841; married Lilia McDaniel.
- VII Cleland Kinloch Nelson, born 1842; married Ella Scott. Children.
- VIII Helen Lewis Nelson, born 1844; married J. N. Early. Children. Children by second marriage:
- IX Emily G. Nelson, born 1854; married William A. Dabney, of Lynchburg, Va.
- X Edwin M. Nelson, born 1855.
- XI Frank W. Nelson, born 1857.
- XII C. Page Nelson, born 1859; married Charles T. Dabney.
- XIII Charles Keating Nelson, born 1860.

Rev. Cleland Kinloch Nelson (7, 4, 3, 1), of Virginia, born, 1814, at Belvoir, Albemarle County; married, in 1840, Mary A. Marbury. Children:

- I Mary Cleland Nelson, married, 1868, Holmes E. Offley. Children.
- II John M. Nelson, born 1845; married Ella M. Delaplaine. Children.

He married, second, Mary Hagner. Children:

- III Fanny Nelson.
- IV Hugh Nelson.
- V Alexander Nelson.
- VI Bernard Peyton Nelson.

Keating Simons Nelson (7, 4, 3, 1), of Virginia, born 1819, married, 1841, Julia A. Rogers. He died September 25, 1895. Children:

- I Hugh Nelson, married, 1864, Rose Bentley. Three sons.
- II Francis K. Nelson, died 1864.
- III Margaret Nelson, died young.
- IV Bettie H. Nelson, married, 1876, Beverley Mason. Children.

V Celia R. Nelson.
 VI Cleland Kinloch Nelson, born May 23, 1852, married Maria Bruce Matthews; died February 13, 1917. He was Bishop of Atlanta.
 VII Keating Simons Nelson, Jr.
 VIII William M. Nelson.

18

Dr. Robert William Nelson (7, 4, 3, 1), of Virginia, born 1822, at Belvoir. He married in 1844 his first cousin, Virginia L., daughter of Captain Thomas Nelson, of Oakland, Hanover County, Virginia. Children:

I Dr. Hugh Thomas Nelson, married, 1871, Mary Gilliam. Children.
 II Susan P. Nelson.
 III Robert William Nelson, Jr.
 IV William Nelson.
 V Eliza Nelson.

19

Keating Lewis Simons (8, 4, 3, 1) married Eliza Read Simons, who died August 20, 1880.⁶ He died April 23, 1868. Children:

22 I Francis Kinloch Simons.
 II Edward Thomas Simons, died, unmarried, September 9, 1880, aged thirty-five.
 23 III Keating Lewis Simons.
 IV Mary Read Simons, died in infancy.
 V Anne Cleland Simons, died in childhood.
 VI Sarah Lewis Simons, died in infancy.
 VII Isabel Cleland Simons, died in infancy.
 VIII William Gough Simons, died unmarried.

20

Sarah Lewis Simons (8, 4, 3, 1) died March 23, 1886, aged sixty-seven.⁷ She married Daniel Lesesne, who died February 10, 1851, aged fifty-eight.⁷ Children:

I Mary Marian Lesesne, born, 1842, and died, unmarried, October 24, 1913.⁷
 II Anna C. Lesesne, died unmarried.
 III Francis Kinloch Lesesne, born 1845, and died June 24, 1865.⁷

⁶ *Ibid.*, XLII (1941), p. 82.

⁷ MS. Register of St. Philip's Church.

24 IV William Mason Smith Lesesne, born January 20, 1851.
 25 V Henry Deas Lesesne.

21

Martha Rutledge Kinloch (9, 4, 3, 1) was born April 28, 1818. She married, February 28, 1844, Matthew Richard Singleton who was born September 11, 1817, and died August 18, 1854. Children:

I Cleland Kinloch Singleton, died unmarried.
 26 II Helen Coles Singleton.
 27 III Richard Singleton.

22

Francis Kinloch Simons (19, 8, 4, 3, 1) married A. Louisa Tate. He died October 15, 1897. Children:

I Edward Simons, died in infancy.
 II John Simons.
 III Francis Simons.
 IV Eliza Simons.
 V Agnes Simons.

23

Keating Lewis Simons (19, 8, 4, 3, 1), of Eutawville, born September 26, 1847, married Ida Gaillard. He died May 12, 1917. Children:

I Keating Lewis Simons, resided in Texas.
 II Anna Cleland Simons, married William Peter Palmer.
 III James Gaillard Simons, married Anna Burgess.
 IV Edmund G. Simons.
 V Edward Simons, married Marguerite Wilson. Children.
 VI Gendron Simons, married Charles Smith.
 VII Joseph Palmer Simons.
 VIII Julia Palmer Simons.

24

William Mason Smith Lesesne (20, 8, 4, 3, 1) was born June 20, 1851, and died August 15, 1891.⁷ He married Elizabeth Somers Harleston. Children:

I Bessie Lesesne, born 1881; married Benjamin Porter Fraser, of Georgetown, S. C. She died August 25, 1942. Children.
 II Daniel Somers Lesesne, married Rose Huguenin.
 III William Mason Smith Lesesne, married Lottie L. L. Motte.
 IV Olney Harleston Lesesne, married Juliette Mitchell.

25

Henry Deas Lesesne (20, 8, 4, 3, 1) married Mary McCutcheon. Children:

- I Mary Marian Lesesne, married Wayne Floweree.
- II Lucian Lesesne, unmarried.

26

Helen Coles Singleton (21, 9, 4, 3, 1) married Allen Jones Green. Children:

- I Cleland Singleton Green, married Grace Moore.
- II Walter Taylor Green.
- III Helen Singleton Green, married Clemens C. Brown.

27

Richard Singleton (21, 9, 4, 3, 1), of Kensington plantation, Acton, and Richland County, S. C., was born in Charleston, April 4, 1851. He married, February 12, 1873, Virginia Elizabeth Green, who was born in Lowndes County, Alabama, April 30, 1852, and died in Columbia, S. C., February 2, 1933. She was the daughter of Halcott Pride and Virginia Taylor Green. Richard Singleton died in Asheville, N. C., June 30, 1921. Children:

- I Mary Lowndes Singleton, born October 20, 1875; married Alexander Ernest King, of Columbia, S. C.
- II Matthew Richard Singleton, born October 24, 1877, and died January 24, 1910. He married Charlotte Cantey Johnson. Children: Richard Singleton and Martha Rutledge Singleton.
- III Virginia Taylor Singleton, born September 16, 1879, and died, unmarried, January 16, 1924.
- IV Lillian Singleton, born November 23, 1880, and died October 3, 1937. She married Thomas H. Coker, Jr., of Hartsville, S. C. Children.
- V Lucy Pride Singleton, born October 4, 1883, and died July 6, 1919.
- VI Eliza Singleton, born February 4, 1886; married Charles Henry Barron.
- VII Martha Rutledge Singleton, born November 25, 1887, and died September 26, 1889.

(The End)

JOHN WITHERSPOON ERVIN

BY ANNE KING GREGORIE

The name of John Witherspoon Ervin is not found in the catalogue of Caroliniana collections nor in the anthologies of South Carolina writers.¹ Yet the list of his published stories and novels includes more than a score of known titles, with probably many more in existence; and his readers, predicting a brilliant future, regarded him as second only to Simms. Poems, unsigned editorials, and other prose articles flowed from his pen, most of them when his main energies were absorbed in the arduous labors of teaching; but his publications were all in the newspaper press and he has left no books to keep alive his memory. Happy in his large family and his exacting profession, he was able to give but one year of a busy life to full-time writing, when the schools of the South were closed. The beginning of his productive period coincided with the Abolition hysteria, and it was most fruitful in the black days that followed the ruin of the Confederacy, when it was not easy for a Southerner to find a Northern publisher.

The third son of James Robert Ervin and his first wife, Elizabeth Powe, this all but forgotten writer was born on March 27, 1823, at the plantation home of his grandfather, General Erasmus Powe, near Cheraw. A precocious child, he had learned to read and write from his Negro nurse before he was five years old; and throughout his life he is said to have been a voracious reader. As his mother died when he was only nine, he was reared by his grandmother, Esther Ellerbe Powe, and probably received his early education at the Cheraw Male Academy. In the autumn of 1839, when only sixteen years of age, he was advertised on the program of the Washington Society as making an address at the Academy. Soon after, probably as a sophomore, he entered the South Carolina College, where in 1842 he is on record as a junior. He then left college to begin life as a schoolmaster in old Sumter District, near Brewington Lake, Black River, where many of his father's relatives resided. Here he met and happily married in 1844, Laura Catherine, daughter of Captain Jared J. Nelson and his wife Susan McGill Conyers. Here, too, the young schoolmaster began to acquire his reputation as a writer of fugitive verse.

Some six years later he left his farm of 553 acres on Black River, and removed his rapidly growing family to the town of Sumter, where he opened

¹ This account is based upon a somewhat more extended unpublished sketch by Judge Samuel James Ervin, Jr., of the Superior Court of North Carolina, augmented by notes from the files of the *Black River Watchman* in the South Caroliniana Library of the University of South Carolina. I am indebted to Miss Julia Ervin, of Darlington, S. C., for putting me in touch with Judge Ervin.

a private school for boys. From April 27, 1850, until October 18, 1851, he was also an editor of the *Black River Watchman*, published by A. A. Gilbert and John F. DeLorme; but in June, 1852, he disposed of his interest in the paper, determined to devote himself exclusively to his school, which then included both a primary and an intermediate department. Later, his advertisements stated that in justice to himself and all concerned, his "Select School" would be restricted to twelve pupils, preference being given to those preparing for college.

It was while he was living in Sumter that his wife happened to see in a Columbia newspaper an offer of a \$100 prize for an original story; and, with eager faith in his genius, she begged him to enter the contest. His unpublished *Journal of Thoughts and Events* says:

"I could not have been more astonished had she asked me to journey to the Alps to gather an eidel weiss. But she was very persistent, and I had to give a reluctant consent to try. In the course of a week . . . my story was completed, and copied as time permitted. My wife read it over with delight and pronounced it a story that would win. It consisted of some 13,000 words. I sent it to the publishers without much hope of its success, and when a week or two later I saw the titles of more than sixty competing stories published, I felt a pity for my wife. The stories were put in the hands of a committee to decide and award the prize. That committee consisted of Colonel John S. Preston, who became a General during the Confederate War; of Wade Hampton, afterwards a great cavalry leader; and of Mr. Arthur, of Columbia, a man of fine literary attainments One morning about a month afterwards my wife opened the paper and announced much to her joy and my surprise that the prize had been awarded to me. The story entitled *A Shot in Time* was considered a great success."

In 1854 he won a first prize of \$75 among twenty-five contestants for a story (title not given) published in the [South?] *Carolinian*; and another prize, for *Mike Allscot*, published in the *Columbia Banner*, and republished in 1857 in the *South Carolinian*. In 1857 he again won a first prize, of \$40, with *Tracking the Forgers*, in four chapters, in a contest sponsored by the *Darlington Family Friend*. Four short stories published that year were *The Brothers*, *Archibald Kerr*, *Our Old Townsman*, and *Morpeth in Muddleton*. John Witherspoon Ervin became the pride of his section; as "Camillus" remarked in the *Sumter Watchman* of April 22: "Why should the Romances of Mrs. H. B. Stowe be eagerly sought after, when our own beloved Palmetto State can boast a Simms and an Ervin?"

In 1857 Mr. Ervin removed his family to the new village of Manning, where he took charge of the Clarendon Grammar School and edited the *Clarendon Banner*, which had been planned to function as a literary vehicle

as well as a newspaper. In August, 1859, however, he withdrew from newspaper work and again gave himself entirely to his chosen profession. After the secession of South Carolina, three of his sons, Lawrence Nelson, Erasmus Ellerbe, and John Conyers, enlisted and fought for the Confederacy. He served as collector of the war tax in Clarendon, and in April, 1865, he went out with his neighbors to meet Potter's raiders in the skirmish of Dingle's Mill.

The Ervin family was then living in Manning on a twenty-five acre lot which he had purchased and which served them as a self-subsisting farm. After the invaders had passed through, however, everything was swept bare, and the family felt the pinch of want. The personal notes with which his teaching services had been paid became practically worthless and he could not collect more than one dollar on five hundred. A son who had returned from the war, urged him to try his fortune with his pen; but, the family then numbering eight children, conditions for writing were too unfavorable. His son, therefore, with his own unpracticed but capable hands, built him a log cabin study in the garden and fashioned him a sturdy writing table. His Journal tells us:

"I felt overwhelmed and troubled when notified that my study was completed . . . Broken down in spirit, body and mind, I felt utterly incapable of exertion. I had no fit material for writing. My only ink was some decoction of barks gathered from the woods, about a quart of which my thoughtful wife had bottled up for some possible future use. I thought of her uncomplaining devotion under all our difficulties and I resolved for her sake to gather up all my manhood and make a trial to secure her from suffering . . .

"Of paper I had a large supply, such as it was. I had been collector of the war tax in my county, and I commenced my story on the variously ruled brown paper officially supplied me . . .

"I had no pen, but a neighbor's goose supplied me with quills, which by the aid of an old razor—for during the war our pocket knives had been worn out or lost—I turned into excellent pens. It did not take me many days to complete my story, the writing of which aroused me completely from my lethargy and despondency. I had become myself again.

"I think my story was entitled *The Spectre of the Fireside*—one of my best stories, by the way—but I had a fear that the villainous paper on which it was written would lead to its being consigned to the grate . . .

"One morning soon after breakfast my good wife notified me that all our food supplies were exhausted in the preparaion of our breakfast; and then came the inquiry if I could not go down to the town and buy such supplies as were immediately needed. My answer was that I saw no money in prospect in the future, and that it would scarcely be compatible

with honesty to purchase things when I saw no means of paying for them. 'But we won't starve today,' said I, 'for I will at once go down to the swamp and bring you a fine mess of fish for dinner;'. . . I set off with my fishing tackle sure of an abundant supply of the finest fish.

"I had not gone a hundred yards from our gate when I saw our pastor, the Rev. James McDowell, entering the avenue and driving up to our home. I laid aside my fishing tackle and returned to the house with him. After some pleasant conversation, he informed me that on the day previous some business called him to the express office in Sumter, some twenty odd miles distant, and that while there he discovered a letter directed to me and that he had received it for me. He then delivered it to me. He soon after took his departure and, with the letter in my pocket, I hastened away to catch a supply of fish for our dinner. As I took up my fishing rods, I thought of the letter. Taking it from my pocket I broke the seal and on opening the envelope was as much surprised as delighted to find it contained seventy-five dollars in payment for the story on Confederate paper about the acceptance of which I had been so doubtful. I felt like a beggar who had suddenly been metamorphosed into a capitalist."

Even with these riches, however, supplies could not be obtained in pillaged Manning, so with a borrowed horse and wagon which had been successfully hidden from the raiders, his son McQueen made the long trip to Sumter and there secured a three months' supply of provisions, which included the luxury of a box of candles. With happy hearts the Ervin family celebrated their good fortune by going on a picnic. The Journal continues:

"At our breakfast table on Monday morning, I announced my plan of study. I was to retire to my study every Monday morning immediately after breakfast and there to remain until the clock struck the hour of noon on Saturday. During the week no member of my family was to speak to me. At each meal a plate of food was to be sent and silently put in the doorway of my study. On some days I was so forgetful of the demands of hunger that at twilight when I ceased from work and my hunger made its demands felt, I found breakfast, dinner and supper all untouched awaiting me. All the stories I sent out were accepted by the periodicals to which they were sent. I had not the ill luck to have one of them declined. The names of many of them I have entirely forgotten. I had laid aside for safekeeping most of them, but newspaper borrowers abounded in the land and under earnest protestations of 'taking the utmost care of them' and returning them very promptly, I lost many a story that cost me much labor and thought."

Among many other periodicals, Mr. Ervin contributed to the *Baltimore Home Journal*, which illustrated his "Monk of Caipha," a tale which

brought him some notoriety, and resultant prosperity, because it gave offense to the Roman Catholics. His longest novel, *The Eutaw Cadet*, 95,000 words, brought him \$500.

At the end of a hard but happy year of writing, the urging of his friends and the educational needs of his own children, induced him to return to teaching, and after several years in Manning and Paxville, he, in 1874, accepted a teaching position in Morganton, North Carolina, where he ended his days on April 15, 1902.

Other publications of John Witherspoon Ervin not yet mentioned were: *Silver Shot or the Autossee Chief*, a novel in thirty chapters; *The Bride of St. David's*; *Until the Dream be Fulfilled*; *the Masquerade*; *Jim Bones*; *The Unexpected Letter*; *The Feast of Babylon*; *Horse-shoe Valley*; *The Belle of the Ball-room*; *A Mysterious Disappearance*; *Days of Danger*; and *Death in the Cup*.

A PROVISIONAL GUIDE TO MANUSCRIPTS IN THE SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

By HELEN G. McCORMACK

(Continued from April)

In the preparation of this list, of which the following is the fifth installment, the accession record of the Society has been followed as far as possible in classifying the manuscripts and in numbering the resultant classes; hence Accession No. Ac. 132, though it includes only one item, appears as a separate class, while Accession No. 1775, including as many as 109 items, is also a single class. Manuscripts not included in the accession record (because they were received prior to its commencement in 1902, or for other reasons) have been numbered arbitrarily. These numbers are preceded by the letters "Ac." Where a class consists of a single document, it is given a name descriptive of that document; to those consisting of a greater number the name of the person or family with whom their contents are chiefly concerned is assigned unless the donor has stipulated that another name be used. In the latter case the class is called a "collection"; otherwise the term "papers" is used. Both manuscripts owned by the Society and those on deposit are included. Manuscripts which are not open for general use are indicated as "restricted." No document as such may be printed without the permission of the Society.

AC 132 ORDER BOOK OF CAPTAIN BARNARD ELLIOTT,
1775-1778, 1 volume

The book begins with general orders describing the duties of adjutants, quartermasters, infantry in camp, and foot on the day of march. Daily entries commence on September 14, 1775, with an account of the taking of Fort Johnson by a company of infantry and two of grenadiers under Lt. Col. Motte. One of the latter companies was commanded by Captain Barnard Elliott and it is for this company that the order book was kept. The orders thereafter concern routine matters until, in November, the necessity of raising a regiment of artillery was recognized. The officers for the new regiment, the Fourth upon the Continental Establishment, were men drawn from the other three. Owen Roberts was Lieutenant Colonel, and Barnard Elliott was major. The regiment was garrisoned in barracks on Gadsden's wharf, but at various times was ordered to duty in Granville Bastion, Laurens Battery, and other points in Charlestown. On March 28, 1776, the artillery regiments and other militia were drawn

up in Broad Street to salute the new president, John Rutledge. From June 8th, greater particularity is evident in the orders regarding posting guards, controlling fires, etc. On June 28, there is an account of the attack on Fort Sullivan, and on succeeding days other accounts of individual exploits during that action. On August 4, the regiment was ordered to parade to the Liberty Tree to hear the Declaration of Independence read by Major Elliott. On August 6, it was again sent to Fort Johnson. Shortly thereafter an interruption occurs in the continuous series of orders, which is not resumed until July of the following year. Meanwhile, Lt. Col. Roberts had been made a full Colonel, and Major Elliott a Lieutenant Colonel. The last of the continuous entries is dated November 5, and includes three resolutions of the Continental Congress. One more, dated March 19, 1778, and concerning rations, concludes the book.

One volume, parchment bound, 19.8 cm. by 14.5 cm., unpagged.
Donor unknown.

An inaccurate copy, under the title, "Diary of Captain Barnard Elliott," was published in *Yearbook of the City of Charleston, S. C., 1889*, pp. 151-262.

1775. LETTERS OF CAROLINE HOWARD GILMAN, 1810-1880,
109 items.

These letters were written by Caroline Howard, the wife of the Rev. Samuel Gilman. Both Doctor and Mrs. Gilman held places of esteem in the intellectual life of Charleston. Mrs. Gilman edited the *Southern Rosebud*, later the *Southern Rose*, from 1832 to 1839, wrote several volumes of stories and verse, and edited others.

The early letters concern family life and were written to her sisters from her home in Salem, Massachusetts, and from Savannah, where she wintered with her brother's family. The letter of October 5, 1815, contains the first mention of Samuel Gilman, whom she married in the fall of 1819, after he had accepted a call to the Unitarian Church of Charleston, where he served until his death in 1858. The letters thereafter concern the affairs of the Church, and social and political events in Charleston. The letters written during the 1830's contain frequent references to her literary work. The correspondence lapses between 1838 and 1860, when it resumes with letters written to two daughters then living at the North. These letters contain accounts of events in Charleston during the Secession Convention, the bombardment of Fort Sumter, the early days of the War, and the great fire of 1861. From March, 1863, the letters were written from Greenville. These give an account of the hardships and privations of the last years of the war and the raids of Union soldiers during Sherman's occupation of

the state. Mrs. Gilman's sympathies throughout the whole era were entirely with the South. On December 12, 1865, she returned to Charleston. After 1870 the letters are less frequent and briefer.

Accompanying the original letters are typed copies, and also in typescript are an autobiography of Mrs. Gilman, some of her poems, and a few writings of Doctor Gilman's.

Gift of Miss Clare Jervey.

Seventeen of the war letters were published as, "Letters of a Confederate Mother, Charleston in the 1860's," in *The Atlantic Monthly*, XXXVII, 503-515. Excerpts from most of the collection were published in *A Balcony in Charleston*, by Mary Scott Saint-Amand, 1941.

4015. PAPERS OF ARTHUR MAZYCK, 1840-1883, 105 items.

A collection of miscellaneous items, letters, invitations to balls, a passport (1840), receipts, etc. The principal items are in two groups: first, papers pertaining to the Carolina Rifle Club (1875-1877), an organization with social and political objectives which functioned in Charleston during the period of Reconstruction, and second, notes for a book on Charleston (1883).

The first comprises lists of members, lists of "rallyers and rallying points," records of team shooting, correspondence of the officers, general and special orders issued from September through December, 1876, and finally a circular sent by the Secretary to the three companies of the club giving notice that the club had been made a battalion of the State Militia. The circular bears endorsements from the captains of the three companies, dated March 13 and 14, 1877.

The second group contains notes in various hands, which appear to be information supplied to a compiler or editor. They were used in a volume called, *Charleston South Carolina in 1883*, a book of pictures of streets, parks, and buildings reproduced in heliotype. The published work appeared without the name of the editor. One note is signed with the initials of the Rev. C. C. Pinckney, several items appear to have been written by Mayor William A. Courtenay, and others are in the hand of Arthur Mazýck.

Gift of Miss Arabella S. Mazýck.

AC 131 PLAT BOOK, 1769-1814, 1 volume

Probably a surveyor's duplicate book, though no name of a surveyor or surveyors who used it appears, unless it be the name, John Cook, which is signed after a note on the plat of Edward Newman, October 2, 1771.

Most of the plats are of land in Craven County, which, at the time of this record, comprised the area north of the Santee. Others are in Colleton and Berkeley Counties. After 1791, the locations are identified as St. James, Santee, and St. Stephens. The principal landowners are: Elias Ball, John Black, Charles Gaillard, Theodore Gaillard, Theodore Gourdin, Archibald McClellan, Rene Peyre, John Palmer, Joseph Palmer, Rene Richbough, John Seymour, James Sinkler, and Arnoldus Vander Horst. In the back of the volume, there is a list of plats without title, and two pages of accounts for surveying, dated 1813, with charges ranging from \$3.00 to \$38.00. Four handwritings appear in the book, the changes occurring in 1774, 1791, and 1814.

One volume, leather bound, 195 pages used, 20.5 cm. by 17 cm.
Gift of Miss Isabel DeSaussure.

4010. RICHMOND OVERSEER'S DAY BOOK, 1859-1860, 1 volume

A daily record of plantation work, kept by the overseer at Richmond Plantation, Cooper River. The first entry was made on January 13 and records merely the arrival of the overseer, whose name appears nowhere in the book. Succeeding entries mention briefly the weather, the major task of the day, the number of hands who were sick, births, deaths, and any event out of the ordinary. The names of the nine fields under cultivation constantly appear in the narrative. Two boats, the *Hope* and the *Howard*, are frequently "loaded for town." Each seventh day is identified as "Sabbath Day," and carries the further notation, "allowanced the people." Frequently a day off is granted to the people for their own work, and Christmas day and the three following have the comment, "Hollyday and nothing done." Twice the overseer records that he served as juror, once "over a drownded man." Only once does he permit a personal entry. That was on May 27, 1860, when he writes, "O Lord help us, my child is dead," but immediately thereafter he notes, "allowanced the hands, all grist."

Richmond Plantation was owned at the time this record was kept by Dr. Benjamin Huger.

One volume, board binding, 19 cm. by 15 cm., unpageed.
Gift of Mrs. Percy G. Kammerer, Charleston, S. C.

1487. ROSE HILL PLANTATION TIME BOOKS, 1878, 3 volumes

Three books containing a record of the work done throughout a year on a rice plantation, Rose Hill, Cumbahee River. Each page is headed with the name of the task for the day, and is filled with the names of the "hands"

employed. The page headings outline the yearly cycle of rice cultivation, from the heading of January 11, "rake ditches," through a succession of tasks such as "clean and burn stubble," "raise river banks," "turn ditch edge," "plow," "harrow," "chop sod," "lay-off land," "sew rice," "hoe," and "trench." On the days following June 19, the entry is "pick rice," with minor variations, until September 5, when it is succeeded by "turn, tie, and cut rice," "load flats," and "thresh." Finally the headings "barn yard" and "split rails" indicate that harvesting is over and the interim before the next cultivation is being filled with the occupations of maintenance.

Rose Hill Plantation was owned at this period by Mrs. T. D. Jervey, who had it from the estate of her father, Charles Heyward. Three volumes, leather bound, 21 cm. by 8.7 cm., unpage. Gift of Miss Elizabeth Heyward Jervey, Charleston, S. C.

1020. SURVEY BOOKS OF CHARLESTON, 1851, 2 volumes

These two books contain preliminary sketches for *An Original Map of the City of Charleston South Carolina, surveyed by R. P. Bridgens and Robt Allen*, Published by Hayden Brother and Co., March, 1852. The smaller of the two is called "Survey made of a part of Charleston City by Richard P. Bridgens and Robt C. Allen." The survey consists of plats sketched in pencil of groups of city blocks in various sections. Churches, dwelling houses and their dependencies, business and public buildings are indicated. The second volume is called, "Field book of the City of Charleston, South Carolina, Surveyed in 1851 by Robert Copeland Allen." A pencil note shows it to have been purchased for the survey by Gregg, Hayden and Co. It contains sketches and measurements of over one fourth of the city streets. Wharves are indicated where they occur, but few public buildings and no residences are shown.

Hayden Brother and Co., and its predecessor, Gregg, Hayden and Co., were jewellers and silversmiths who also dealt in fire insurance, the feature of their business which probably determined the survey and resultant map. Two volumes: one paper bound, 19.7 cm. by 15 cm.; the other board bound, 24.7 cm. by 19.5 cm., unpage.

Gift of Miss Isabel DeSaussure.

(To be continued)

JOURNAL OF GENERAL PETER HORRY

(Continued from April)

[36] 1813

Decem^r. 1st. Wednesday} Cold & Clear, M^r. Fry, my Continen^a—Drummer & his Son Yesterday Visited us, I Gave him—Doll^s. & Recommended him to the Governour & Legislature for Charity, he & Son Lodged here Last Night Visitors are—Ja^s Guignard, M^r. Willie, Doc^r Blythe & Sarah Bay—

Glazed 4 p^r. Window Sashes w^e. is a Room & began framing Shed Rooms—Received a Load of wood by our Waggon. Baked a Basket Potatoes, M^r Fry received about \$Ten Dollars from the Governour^r & other Gent^a. & was Assured he would be put on the List of Pentioners w^e. is a Certain Annuity during Life—I am happy in having it in my Power to render Service to this Poor man & his Family—

{Thursday 2 Decem^r} Cold & Clear Morning M^r. Fry took Leave of me this morning—for his

[37] 1813

Decem^r. 2^d—. Continued} home, I Received Last Night a Load of Ruffage boards by Wades Waggon from his—Mill Say 20 boards 18 feet Long.—I was verry Sick Last Night w^h. my Old Complaint—Removed Sundries to East side of Store Room, Judge Drayton² & Doct^r. Blythe Called on me—Chimney Continued & framing Shed Rooms, Paid Postage 2/4. Visitors today are—Sarah, Martha & Marg^t. Bay & Goddard Rec^d. Yesterday a Letter from Sam^l. Prioleau & one from my Overseer. wrote a Letter to Elias Horry—Visited my Gardens & Store Room. M^{rs}. Horry dined today with M^{rs}. Waring, Rec^d. by J. Gignard 2 Waggon from Wades brick yard 1000 bricks. w^e appears to be Good—

Friday 3 Decem^r} Clear & Cold, M^r. Willy Chimney Goes on & framing of Shed Rooms. rec^d by Ja^s Guignards Waggon from Wades brick yard 450 Bricks—Doct^r Blythe Visited us before Breakfast & others after as follows

[38] 1813

Decem^r. 3. Friday Cont^d.} Sarah Bay. wrote to my Factors— & to M^{rs}. Fields, Rec^d. 2 Waggon more Guignards w^h. 400 & 450 Bricks from Wade made a fire Screeene—450 & 450 Bricks Rec^d. from Wades Mill 23 ruffage boards—

{Saturday 4 Decem^r.} Cold & Cloudy. Col^o Huggins breakfasted with

¹ Joseph Alston, governor from December, 1812, to December, 1814.

² John Drayton, United States District Judge. He had been appointed to that office by the President, May 7, 1812.

us. Saw Young Frazer. Sent off Grigs & Mercury to Dover 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ bought Bush^a Corn a 2/4^d. 20 Bush^a Oats at 1/9 .. w^e. Ja^a. Guignard paid for amounting to \$12.89 C^{ts}—. Agreed w^h. Huggins to Manage Dover for 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ Cents, & pay an Oversser 128 \$ $\frac{3}{4}$ year, Dover to Maintain his horse & Himself in Bread Kind—Such as Straw & Rice flour for his Horse— Rec^d. by Dr^r. Greens 2 Waggons 900 Bricks from Wade Sent for Wood, by my Carriage—Began 2^d House Chimney & Glazed a Room in New House—
[39] 1813/

Saturday 4 Decem^r. Continued} The 2 fellows Sot off after 12 OClock Mid Day for Dover Plant^a by Dr^r. Green Waggons (2). 800 .. Bricks Wade Yard —d^o. D^o—800—. . . d^o—

Sarah Bay Sot our Clock & Dined w^h. us bought 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Bacon for \$2.—In the afternoon Rev^d. Mr^r. Sebeck³ & Lance drank Tea with us— {Sunday 5.} Cold, Cloudy & it Rains, I could not go to Church. but Mr^r. Horry went, Mr^r. Sebeck Preached at the State house—Doctor Blythe Called on us before Breakfast—other Visitors today are—Mr^r. Sebeck, Major Campbell, Col^o. Huggins & his Son, Ja^a Guignard & his Sons & young Mayrant (son of William⁴)

Monday 6th.} Rain, warm & Cloudy. Sent a Horse & Mule by Scipio to Ja^a Guignards Plantation Brick work & Carp^rs. work Goes on. I went on a Review & their was about 2100 Men under Arms, I Saw on Parade Col^o. Huggins, his Son, the young man

[40] 1813

Monday 6th. Dec^r:} Continued) Bays, Gov^r. Ch^a. Pinckney Mr^r Daniel, McGill, Rutledge, Johnston, & Goddard & many others, returned & Dined w^h. Mr^r. Horry about 3 OClock Past Maredian—Wrote a Letter to Miss Eliza. Smythe of Ch^a. Ton & Sent it by her man Anthony Saw also the Miss Bays & Ja^a. S. Guignard, Cheesborow drank Coffee with us—{Tuesday 7.} Cloudy Rainey Morning, Sent Carriage for wood—Wind S.° W^t.—I wrote a Letter to my Overseer & another Letter to my Factors Ch^s. Ton This morning the following Persons Visited us. Placedia Mayrant & one of her Brothers—Mr^r. Willy brick Layers Goes on & my Carpenters w^t. flooring S^o. W^t. Room. P^d. for 15 Fowls \$1 $\frac{3}{4}$ —Sarah & Marg^t. Bay Visited us. Served out to Negroes a Weeks Allowance—Paid Mr^r. Rees for Mend- ing my Carriage 150 Cents—At Night Ja^a. S. Guignard Called on me—{Wednesday 8} This Morning as Yesterday Morning & work as Yes =
[41] 1813 Wednesday 8th Decem^r.—Continued) Yesterday Glazed Win- dows & Door frames—Visitors today are Doctor Blythe, Mayrant, Willy—Sarah & Marg^t. Bay—Mr^r. Solica, Habermont, Trizevant, & Player Mary

³ Rev. George Strebeck, rector of the Church of Claremont at Stateburgh, 1813. He had formerly been rector of St. Stephen's, New York.

⁴ William Mayrant (1792-1840). See this Magazine, XXVII, 87.

Fields is Come to Live with us—P^d. Willie for 3 bars Iron for Brick Chimney \$2.—Shackelford & Withers came after night Ge Frazer & Masters Guignards.

{Thursday. 9th.} Cool & Clear Morning Sent a Letter to N. & Web by Post—house Chimney Continued & began to put up Shed Rooms—Visitors today are Sarah Bay M^r. Cheesborow (who rec^d. my Letter to my Overseer) M^r Sebeck, M^r. Willey, Miss Bays—Received by Dr. Greens 2 Waggons Scantling & Inch & fetheridge Boards, after night Came M^r. Johnson, McGill Goddard, Jn^o Huger & Rutledge [42] 1813. Friday Decem^r. 10—} Cold & Cloudy wind at West—Chimney Goes on Raised Shed Rooms, & Began Sawing Ruffage boards for Laths—Visitors today are M^r. Willey—E & M: Guignard (at Night) M^r. Cheesborow & M^r. Trezevant, {Saturday 11th.} Cloudy, Race Morning, Chimney Goes on; Rafters to Shed Rooms began to be Put on—Visitors, M^r. Willey, M^rs John Mayrant Miss Davis & Miss Bays. Leonory Mayrant, M^r Brown Rote to Thomas Hall of Ch^rTon & Sent it by M^r. Trezvant Cut peises of Glass to 8 x 10.—P^d them after night M^r Ja^s. S. Guignard, Trezevant, Johnson, Gibbs, Goddard, McGill—&c^a Visited me—Sunday 12th. Cloudy & Rainey—so I could not go to Church & hear the Bishop of the Episcoparians. Visitors today are as follows—Miss Mayrant, Davis, Martha & Margaret Bay, & Simons & Inglisby—

Monday 13th.} Cold & Clear, brick work Goes on [43] 1813 Decem^r. 13th.} Monday, Cont^d.} Carpenter^{rs}. fining Rafters over Shed Room, Visitors today are Doctor Blythe. Miss Bays. to Say Sarah Bay M^r. Guignard & her Daughters Miss Hughs, Rec^d from Js^s Guignard Pains Glass 15 & 65} Say 80 a 10¹₂ Rec^d: by, Dr. Greens Waggon from Mulder Bricks 400. & 500.500.

M^r. John Mayrant Visited us, also, Mr. Rutledge, Goddard, Inglisby & McGill—{Tuesday 14}—Cold, & Clear frosty weather, Served out a Weeks Allow^a wrote Cap^t Wade for Boards—Carpenter^{rs}. & Blick Layers at Work Solely to Get a Room, ready by this day Week—I rode out—Visitors today are Sarah Bay

[44] 1813/

Tuesday 14 Dec^r. Continued} Received by Doctor Greens Waggon 550. Bricks from Mulder— & 550, in my Ride I Saw Gen^l. Jacob Reid^b Gen^l. Fishburn.^b Ja^s. S. Guignard Edward Croft. Doctor Green & others my Acquaintances, I brought home Some wood, Rec^d. of Habermont 14^L. 5^d:

^a Jacob Read, formerly Attorney General of South Carolina and United States Senator from South Carolina, 1795-1801.

^b William Fishburne, major general of South Carolina militia. He had served as a lieutenant in the South Carolina Line, Continental Establishment, in the Revolution.

Nails—Miss Waring Visited us also Doct^r Welch & his two Daughters at Night M^r Simons & Trezevant, Rec^d. by Greens waggon from Mulders Yard 500 Bricks—{Wednesday—15th:} Cold & Cloudy Workers Employed as Yesterday—Receiv^d: Bricks as follows—by Dr. Greens Waggon. 500—500,

Visitors today are—M^r Willie. Sarah & Marg^t. Bay James Guignard—Ja^s. Guignard Lent me Ten Dollars. & \$25.—Gave my Note for \$125.58 w^t Int^t at Night M^r. Goddard & M^cGill—

[45] 1813 /

Thursday 16th: Decem^r.} Rain & very Cloudy Sent Billy w^h. Waggon in Search of Corn, Also Sent for wood. Work as Yesterday, Visiter are Sarah Bay & Ja^s. Guignard Paid for 8 yds Homespun & 4 Bush^a. Corn \$5. Friday 17th} Cloudy & Warm with Small Rain wind Southwest. I was Very Sick Last night, Carpenters Setting up Rafters over Shed Rooms & boarding up outside & above Rafters, & Getting Laths—Visters are—Sanders Guignard—M^r. James, Fry & his Son—these 2 Last Lodg^d at our House Last night—{Saturday 18th} Cold & Clear Chimney finished & Carpenters Lathing the Shed Rooms—Visiter today Are Sarah & Marg^t. Bay & Elizabeth & Sarah Guignard—a Bitch pupt Last Night & a Sow also Pigged—Glaze Sashes Continued M^r Willy came & hearth was Laid

[46] 1813—Saturday—}

Decem^r. 18. Continued} after Night Bremar, Col^o. Huggins Doctor Blythe & many others Called on us—The Legislature broke up this Night—

Sunday. 19} Cold but Sun Shine Morning, Sick Last night, no Church for me today, Presid^t. Savage Smith,⁷ Col^o Huggins & Doctor Blythe Sot out this morning for George Town—Many other Members also Sot out for their homes—our Calf died Last night—Viviters today are Sarah—Bay Bossard, Rutledge & Bossard—I wrote to my Overseer & to Windham Trapier Last Night Received from Wades Mill 53 flooring Boards by a Waggon—I Rode out to Cap^t. Wades House & about—Round my Garden, after dining w^h. Ja^s. Guignard & his Family—a very dark & Gloomy Afternoon,

Monday 20.} Warm & Rainey Morning, burying all the Grass in our Garden—putting in Glasses—& flooring New House—Visiter are [47] 1813/Monday 20 Decem^r Cont^d—M^r. Willey—Mary Fields went home to spent the Christmas Holy days

⁷ President of the State Senate, having been elected, December 8, 1813. He represented the election district of Georgetown.

(To be continued)

NOTES AND REVIEWS

This department will print queries concerning South Carolina history and genealogy. Copy should be sent to the Editor, South Carolina Historical Society, Fireproof Building, Charleston 5, S. C.

Mrs. W. E. Simms, formerly of Charleston but now residing in New Orleans, has presented to the Society a valuable collection consisting of 143 books and 56 pamphlets which relate, for the most part, to South Carolina. Among the outstanding South Carolina items are the well-known but now rare works of John F. Grimké, Dalcho, Ramsay, Caroline Gilman, Carroll, Joseph Johnson, Fraser, Garden, and Moultrie. Interest in other volumes is enhanced by the fact that some are author's presentation copies and others bear evidence of having once been owned by such South Carolinians as Timothy Ford and William, Joseph, and Theodosia Alston. These books are from the library of Mrs. Simms's brother, the late Motte Alston Read, whose extensive genealogical notes have long been a useful possession of the Society.

At the suggestion of former Bishop Albert S. Thomas and with the approval of the newly appointed Bishop Thomas N. Carruthers, the Society has been made the depository of the historical records of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of South Carolina. Most important among these records are the minutes of the vestries and the registers of the several parishes into which the state was divided during the colonial period. The collection also contains the files of important church publications.

A box of records, discovered some months ago in the steeple of St. Michael's Church, Charleston, has been placed on deposit with the Society by action of the church's vestry. These records have been found to include, among others of great value, several documents relating to the construction of the church building and a list of the original applicants for pews. The Society has been generously granted permission to reproduce in this *Magazine* any items of general historical interest.

Through the courtesy of Judge J. Waties Waring, several boxes of records of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of South Carolina have been placed in the custody of the Society. Their contents will be described in a subsequent issue of the *Magazine*.

Miss Jeanne Gadsden, of Summerville, S. C., has deposited with the Society the papers of her grandfather, the late John Gadsden, who as headmaster of what is now the Porter Military Academy did much for the youth of South Carolina in the worst days of the Reconstruction Period.

The Society's collections committee have announced the opening of a file at the Fireproof Building of individuals and organizations who would consider placing their historical records in the custody of the Society. Members are urged to add to this file, either in person or by mail, memoranda of any kind regarding prospects in Charleston or elsewhere. On the receipt of this information the committee will solicit the material listed.

The Southern Historical Collection of the University of North Carolina has recently announced the following accessions of interest to South Carolinians: the diary and other papers of Dr. Peter B. Bacot (1836-1924); journals and commonplace book, 1843-1851 and 1873, of Henry Middleton Parker and Henry Middleton Parker, Jr.; Confederate War scrapbooks of Miss Elise Rutledge; the Lowndes papers, chiefly those of Rawlins Lowndes (1721-1800) and William Lowndes (1782-1822); a large collection of papers, chiefly genealogical, of the DeSaussure family; a diary, 1861, of Captain James Heyward North, C. S. N.; papers of Admiral Edward Middleton (1810-1883), U. S. N.; plantation diary, 1857-1858, and account books, 1872-1922, of John Edwin Fripp; Gregorie-Elliott papers; a collection of papers, chiefly concerning business, of Wade Hampton (1751-1835), Wade Hampton (1791-1858), and Wade Hampton (1818-1902); an autobiography and extensive collection of the papers of Berry Benson (1843-1923), C. S. A.; the papers of Admiral Victor Blue, U. S. N.; papers of the Nicholson family of Edgefield; the Harriette Kershaw Leiding collection of Kershaw and DeSaussure papers; Mrs. Francis B. Stewart collection of personal and family papers of the Pinckney, Middleton, Rutledge, and Horry families, including the letter book, 1842-1843, and recipe book of Harriett Horry; a collection of the papers of John Rutledge (1739-1800); and several manuscript volumes of Dr. James R. Sparkman, including minutes of the Planters' Club of the PeeDee and two volumes of his medical records and a collection of letters and plantation records (1837-1864) of the Sparkman family of Springwood, Birdfield, and Dirlton plantations.

Announcement has also been made of the addition to the Southern Historical Collection of photostatic, microfilm, or typed copies of: the personal memoirs of General Samuel W. G. Ferguson (1834-?), C. S. A.; papers and plantation records of James B. Heyward and Nathaniel Heyward of Rotterdam, Hamburgh, Copenhagen, and Myrtle Grove plantations; "reminiscences" of Grace Pearson James Beard; plantation records,

3 volumes, 1799-1825, 1801-1831, 1825-1851, of Peter Gaillard of "The Rocks"; plantation records, 1750-1756, of John Palmer of "Gravel Hill"; plantation records, 1778-1784, of John Palmer, Jr., of "Richmond"; the collection of Miss Charlotte M. Stoney including the diary, 5 volumes, 1799-1829, of Thomas Porcher of "Ophir"; the diary, 1832-1860, of Peter Gaillard Stoney, and the diary, 1855-1860, of Isaac DuBose Porcher; and the Gayle-Crawford papers. A list of other South Carolina holdings of this Collection was printed in this *Magazine* for April, 1942.

Typed copies of the following historical materials, prepared by the College of Charleston Research Project of the Works Progress Administration, are now available in the College Library: minutes and other records of the Washington Light Infantry, 1820-1936; the Irish Volunteers, 1884-1901, 1915-1929; the St. John's Lutheran Church, 1767-1931; the South Carolina Society, 1827, 1865-1888; the German Friendly Society, 1766-1787, 1803-1833, 1848-1858, the plantation diary, 17 volumes, 1832-1884, of John Berkeley Grimball; an account book, 1764-1798, of John Cordes; An Account of the Experiences of the Family of the Rev. and Mrs. Paul Trapier during and after the War between the States by Mrs. Paul Trapier; Notices of Ancestors and Relatives, Paternal and Maternal, and of Incidents in My Life by the Rev. Paul Trapier; Memoirs of Frederick Adolphus Porcher; an account book of Philip Porcher (1790-1885); award books, 1823-1839, 1876-1882, of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce; and an inventory of non-current records formerly in the United States Custom House at Charleston but recently transferred to National Archives. Copies of most of these records will also be found in the possession of their owners and in either the South Caroliniana Library of the University of South Carolina or the Charleston Free Library or both. Since the copies were made the original of Paul Trapier's Notices of Ancestors has been presented to this Society, and the Cordes and Porcher account books have passed into the possession of the South Caroliniana Library.

Since the last issue of the *Magazine* applications for membership in the Society have been received from Mrs. Thomas R. Waring, Jr., Miss Elizabeth B. Grimball, Mrs. A. Pelzer Beckman, B. Allston Moore, Mrs. Percy G. Kammerer (all of Charleston), B. Gaillard Hunter (Pendleton, S. C.), Mrs. Elsie Chaplin (Ravenel, S. C.), Mrs. W. O. Pruitt (Fairfax, Va.), and J. M. Lesesne (Due West, S. C.).

At a recent meeting of the Charleston Historical Commission, Daniel Ravenel and Col. Leonard A. Prouty were re-elected chairman and vice chairman respectively. Other members reappointed by City Council are

Lieut. Com. E. Milby Burton, J. H. Easterby, Dr. Joseph I. Waring, and Isaac M. Bryan. The Commission is planning for publication a Charleston Almanac and Register containing modern information but printed in the style of the eighteenth century.

Papers on David Rogerson Williams and Bishop Alexander Gregg were read at the meeting on April 24 of the Darlington County Historical Society. J. M. Napier is president of this Society and Mrs. Grace Rodman Bailey secretary and treasurer.

J. Allen Morris, a member of the South Carolina Historical Society, is contributing to the Charleston *News and Courier* a series of brief biographical sketches of prominent South Carolinians under the title "South Carolina Birthdays."

Data Wanted on Sarah Elizabeth Marlen

Miss Virginia A. E. White, Wickford, R. I., desires information relating to the parentage of Sarah Elizabeth Marlen, who was born in 1799, probably in Charleston, and married Christian David Happoldt on January 30, 1819 (this *Magazine*, XLV, 195). Miss White would also like to have a list of the children of this marriage, in addition to Eliza M. Happoldt, her great grandmother, who married Alexander Owens.

Information Desired concerning San Domingan Refugees

Professor J. M. Carrière, Box 1383, University Station, Charlottesville, Va., will be grateful for information concerning a Mrs. Prieur and her son-in-law, M. de Caen, both refugees from Santo Domingo, who were living in Charleston in 1817.

The following articles of interest to South Carolinians have recently been published: Frances Reece Kepner, "A British View of the Siege of Charleston, 1776" (*Journal of Southern History*, February, 1945); Albert H. Stoddard, "Origin, Dialect, Beliefs, and Characteristics of the Negroes of the South Carolina and Georgia Coasts" (*Georgia Historical Quarterly*, September, 1944); E. Horace Fitchett, "The Influence of Claflin College on Negro Family Life" (*Journal of Negro History*, October, 1944); and Curtis Carroll Davis, "Poet, Painter and Inventor: Some Letters by James Mathewes Legaré, 1823-1859," *North Carolina Historical Review*, July, 1944).

Historical Societies in the United States and Canada: A Handbook (Washington, The American Association for State and Local History, 1944, pp. xi, 261, \$2.50), compiled by Christopher Crittenden and Doris Godard, gives the addresses, names of principal officers, numbers of members, titles of publications, types of library holdings, and other pertinent data of 833 organizations in the United States and 71 in Canada, and lists 564 other organizations concerning which this information was not available to the compilers. It is interesting to note that the fifteen South Carolina societies listed reported a total membership of 2045 or a ratio of one membership for each 9290 inhabitants of the state. The national ratio is one membership to each 890 inhabitants.

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